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Gunmen Seize Mosque in Mecca; Pakistanis Attack U.S. Embassy

Anti-American violence swept Pakistan and the Grand Mosque in Mecca was seized by an extremist Moslem sect as the Iran crisis spilled across borders. In Tehran, Iranians threatened to kill their U.S. hostages if the United States attempts to release them by force and a U.S. naval task force steamed toward the region. In Pakistan, thousands of Moslems, enraged by an ambiguous television report suggesting that non-Moslems were responsible for the Mecca raid, attacked

and burned the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, killing a marine guard. The siege ended after six hours when Pakistani troops fought their way into the embassy compound and freed about 100 Americans. The United States Cultural Center and an American Express office in Rawalpindi were also burned and mobs attacked the U.S. consulate in Karachi and rioted in Lahore. Rioting Pakistanis attributed their fury to the attack on the mosque in Mecca, which they blamed on the

United States. In the Iranian holy city of Qom, a statement from the Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters held the United States and Israel responsible for the mosque takeover, although no evidence was presented. The U.S. State Department called the accusation "a lie." The mosque in Mecca was apparently captured by about 100 followers of a fundamentalist sect who believe their leader is a mahdi — a redeemer. The Saudi Arabian National Guard surrounded the mosque

but held back for fear of endangering hostages inside and damaging the structure. Reports said there were dead and wounded, but it was not clear how many. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of Iranians, whipped to a frenzy by the ayatollah's anti-American rhetoric, marched in front of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in support of Iranians inside who are holding the hostages to force the return of the shah. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union warned against military intervention.

Hostages Taken at Shrine; Saudi Troops Set for Raid

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 21 (AP) — Armed members of a dissident Moslem sect continued to hold hostages inside the Grand Mosque of Mecca tonight, but Saudi troops had the situation under control and were in position for an assault, the Saudi Interior Ministry said.

The ministry indicated that the seizure of Islam's holiest shrine was strictly an act by religious zealots and had no connection with events in Iran. Earlier accounts said that Saudi forces had recaptured the mosque in Mecca, 480 miles southwest of here, and had freed some of the hostages after an assault.

The Interior Ministry said, however, that the Saudi forces were acting with caution out of fear of harming the hostages or damaging the building, where thousands of Moslems had come in observance of Islamic holy days.

It did not say how many invaders and hostages were inside the mosque. Other reports said that as many as 100 attackers had seized about 150 hostages.

The earlier reports, from Saudi sources at an Arab League meeting in Tunis, said that Saudi troops had recaptured the main area of the shrine and freed most of the hostages, but that a few invaders were holding out in the upper reaches of the two-story mosque.

The Interior Ministry statement, broadcast by the official state radio and attributed to the interior minister, Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz, indicated no assault. It said that there was no indication that the seizure of the mosque and the hostages "was connected with certain nationalities."

"What is firm, however, is that these people have deviated from the

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Self-Proclaimed Prophet Said to Lead Mecca Attack

TEHRAN, Nov. 21 (NYT) — The bloody raid on the holiest site in the Moslem world yesterday was led by a man who had been wandering about Mecca for several days claiming to be the 12th, or hidden, imam of the Shiite Moslem sect, according to a pilgrim returning here who witnessed the assault.

At least 80 people are believed to have been killed when Saudi Arabian troops assaulted the Masjid al-Haram Mosque, the destination of the pilgrimage each faithful Moslem must take during his lifetime.

The Saudi Arabian authorities immediately cut all telephone and Telex communications with the outside world. Official details of the incident are sketchy.

The witness returning here from the pilgrimage, or haj, said the man and a band of more than 100 armed followers attacked the huge mosque before dawn yesterday, just after morning prayers.

He seized the microphones from the mullah in charge of the mosque, and proclaimed himself to be the returned 12th imam while his followers bolted the door. A large body of

troops quickly assembled, cleared the streets and soon began shooting, according to the account of this witness.

A key tenet of the Shiite branch of Islam is the existence of the 12th imam, or pontiff, who was hidden in a cave at the age of 10 about 11 centuries ago, and who will one day return. The return will mark the establishment of God's kingdom on earth.

The man who came as Mehdi Mc'and, the hidden imam, was described as appearing to be in his late twenties, dressed in a white shabby robe with a beard and longish hair not quite reaching his shoulders. The witness said he had talked with him about his claim to be the 12th imam for about three hours.

The witness, who asked that his name not be used, was an Iranian civil servant in his early thirties, neatly dressed in a white shirt and blue trousers. He was interviewed after arriving here on the special flight for pilgrims that arrives each afternoon during the month-long

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Smoke rises from the U.S. Embassy compound in Islamabad, Pakistan, after it was set afire Wednesday by Moslem students.

Iranians Threaten to Slay Captives If U.S. Uses Force

TEHRAN, Nov. 21 — Moslem militants threatened today to kill the 49 remaining U.S. hostages and blow up the U.S. Embassy if the United States attempted to end the 18-day occupation of the compound by military intervention.

White House spokesman Jody Powell responded by warning Iran's leaders that they would be held "strictly accountable" if the militants harmed the hostages.

The Carter administration hinted yesterday that it would use military force against Iran if the hostages were not freed, and ordered the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk and five escorting warships to the Indian Ocean. Another U.S. task force, led by the carrier Midway, is about 600 miles south of the Gulf.

In a communique broadcast on Iranian state radio, the students occupying the embassy also warned that, "in the case of the slightest offense from the United States, all Americans resident in Iran will be in danger."

Addressed to Nation

The communique, addressed to the "struggling Iranian nation," said that the students were aware of the U.S. fleet movement and that "the United States has resorted to causing fear and issuing threats."

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Guard Killed, 100 Rescued From Crowds in Islamabad

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 21 — Moslem students shouting "Kill the American dogs!" stormed and burned the U.S. Embassy here today, killing a Marine guard. Pakistani troops rescued about 100 U.S. citizens from the embassy compound.

Elsewhere in Pakistan, militants reacting to reports of the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca, attacked U.S. buildings in Rawalpindi, Karachi and Lahore.

About 100 U.S. citizens at the burning embassy were trapped for five hours in a third-floor vault — actually a large room — but got out through an escape hatch on the roof and were taken away by Pakistani troops, the State Department said in Washington.

A department spokesman, Tom Reston, said that a Marine guard was killed in the siege but that the rest of the U.S. group was in good condition. "There are no further American casualties anywhere" in Pakistan, Mr. Reston said.

The dead Marine was identified as Cpl. Steven Crowley, 20, of Port Jefferson, N.Y. Witnesses said he was hit in crossfire between the attackers and Marine and Pakistani guards.

Powell Report

Jody Powell, President Carter's press secretary, said that Pakistani military forces sent two jeeps and a truck carrying soldiers armed with light machine guns and other weapons. He would not comment on why the Pakistani military had waited hours to react to the attack, although he indicated strongly that

U.S. officials had expected better protection of the embassy.

Mr. Powell also said that Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the Pakistani leader, "specifically asked that the president express on his behalf to the American people... his deep regret and apologies for the attack... [and] in particular his personal regret at the death of the American Marine."

Mr. Carter thanked Gen. Zia for Pakistan's role in rescuing the U.S. citizens. He also sent personal messages to a number of world leaders asking for "increased security and protection for American embassies and personnel."

In a broadcast monitored in India, Gen. Zia urged restraint by Moslems and said that the seizure of the mosque in Mecca by gunmen reported to be Moslem zealots "had nothing to do with the Western world."

Mr. Carter thanked Gen. Zia for Pakistan's role in rescuing the U.S. citizens. He also sent personal messages to a number of world leaders asking for "increased security and protection for American embassies and personnel."

The attackers in Islamabad, battling Pakistani troops and chanting "Down with the dog Carter," were infuriated by news of the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca and claimed that it was the result of a U.S. conspiracy.

The demonstration began when several hundred students, including numerous Iranians, began a protest meeting outside the embassy compound at noon. The demonstrators (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

But Russia Opposes U.S. Intervention

Soviet Radio Shifts Stand, Urges Freeing of Hostages

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Nov. 21 (IHT) — While warning against any military intervention in Iran, the Soviet Union has shifted its propaganda beamed at Iranians and has started urging the students in Tehran to release the hostages at the U.S. Embassy.

West European governments also have intensified their public criticism of Iran for holding the hostages. But officials in Europe refused to disclose any details of consultations on the possible next steps of U.S. policy in the Iranian crisis.

In an apparent switch toward a more conciliatory Kremlin policy concerning the U.S. Embassy seizure, the National Voice of Iran — which broadcasts in Persian from the Soviet Union — said last night that releasing the hostages would be a political gain because it would show that Iran was not a terrorist country.

U.S. officials, commenting on the broadcast monitored in Washington, said that it marked "a 180-degree shift" from the Soviet-controlled radio station's previous support of the embassy takeover. The United States protested two weeks ago to Moscow about the station's broadcasts, which contradicted the Soviet Union's opposition to the hostage seizure as expressed in the UN Security Council.

Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, asked today in Spain about a possible U.S. military intervention in Iran, said that "nobody should intervene from outside in the internal affairs of Iran." He said that the Soviet Union "hoped for a satisfactory solution" to the crisis, but he declined to supply any details about Soviet attitudes toward U.S. policy in Iran.

Referring to U.S. hints of the possible use of force, Gromyko commented tonight that the Carter administration's position "is getting more rigid."

West European governments today intensified their criticism of Iran and their calls for the release of the hostages, but there was no official reaction in European capitals to the hints of possible U.S. military intervention.

France, breaking its official silence on the crisis, criticized Iran and said: "Whatever the emotion felt by the Iranian people, no motive can justify taking an embassy

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A Confident Indira Gandhi Again Drives to Lead India

By Jonathan Power

NEW DELHI (IHT) — Indira Gandhi, who on Jan. 3 will attempt to regain the prime ministership she lost nearly three years ago, says her main goal is to restore law and order and to reduce poverty.

In a wide-ranging recent interview, she expressed her view of how she was swept out of office at the end of a 20-month "emergency" period which included suspended elections and press freedoms and the jailing of political opponents.

Mrs. Gandhi, with resilient self-assurance, was optimistic about her chances. She acknowledged that political commentators had predicted that she would never return to office and observed:

"The political commentators have always been proved wrong."

Excerpts from the interview:

Power: You now seem to be an extraordinarily potent electoral force, yet it was only two years ago that many political commentators were writing you off. What has changed?

Mrs. Gandhi: Nothing has changed except that the political commentators have always been proved wrong. Straightaway, I was aware that the people felt there had been a mistake. And we have won most of the by-elections that have taken place during these two years.

Q. What do you now see as the priorities at home and abroad? What would you do as prime minister if elected?

A. That depends on the situation in the country at that moment. Basically, the major problem for India is poverty and economic backwardness. But today something else has become more important, because there is inner chaos. No program for the removal of poverty can be put into effect unless there is a security of life and limb for the people. The most important thing is to bring back law and order; after that, to bring down prices.

Q. Does it follow that it would be necessary to have another state of emergency?

A. No. The emergency was a shock treatment in a very special situation, which is not going to recur in history. It was after the Bangladesh War. Any war imposes a sudden and tremendous burden on a country. It was preceded by vast inflows of refugees from East Pakistan. Not only had they disrupted our financial situation but the whole social and administrative situation.

In Bengal we had more refugees than local people. Then we had the prisoners of war which we kept for about a year or so. This was followed by two years of very severe drought. It was also the time when there was the serious global financial crisis. Yet at this time our political opponents decided to bring down the government — not waiting for the elections, but to bring it down unconstitutionally and undemocratically.

They forced the Gujarat Assembly to be dissolved by coercing people to resign — sometimes at the point of a gun. . . . In the meantime, confidence had been completely eroded because the press here, as it always has been, was solidly with the opposition. Most of the national press belongs to our industrialists, who always quarrel with whatever feeble attempts we make to bring about socialism. So really we had a situation in which the government was hardly functioning. Professor [Kenneth] Galbraith called it, I think, "functioning chaos." The emergency was the only constitutional step we could take.

Q. One of the triggers for the emergency was your own legal position. You were charged with electoral malpractices. What would happen if you were prime minister again and the courts, which are considering charges against you, found you or your son Sanjay guilty?

A. What are the charges against me? They are absolutely ridiculous.

Q. If they did find you guilty, would you then use extraordinary powers in that situation, another emergency?

A. If you mean do I want to hang on to the chair in

that situation, I do not. I do not want to be prime minister, guilty or no. That is not the question. The question is that the country comes first. People realize that this present ruling group has no concern for the country. In two and a half years they have brought us at every point to ruin, politically, socially, economically and internationally. We have no standing left at all abroad.

Q. And what if they find your son Sanjay, against whom the charges are more serious, guilty?

A. If they find Sanjay guilty, presumably he will go to jail.

Q. Even if you are the prime minister?

A. Yes, certainly.

Q. Sanjay is highly unpopular with ordinary Indians because of the compulsory sterilization program. Do you feel that this is a weight around your neck?

A. No. This has been the propaganda. Firstly, . . . sterilization was not Sanjay's program. It was a government program which was begun in 1947 when we became independent. . . . You say I work closely with Sanjay and that I continue to work closely with him. I did not work closely with him at any time. Sanjay had nothing whatsoever to do with the political policies except for his programs, which were entirely unpolitical — illiteracy, tree plantation, antipollution and anti-Indian customs such as dowry.

Q. In your letter to the president of India in which you asked him to declare a proclamation of emergency, you wrote, "Information has reached us that there is imminent danger to the security of India . . . by internal interference." The commission [of former Minister of Justice J.C. Shah] that investigated the emergency could find nothing to confirm that any ministry, or the intelligence bureau or the army or the police, had given you information that demanded action that night.

A. Mr. Shah was ridiculous and farcical. He was not even prepared to listen to anybody who was saying something in my favor. . . . Anybody wanting to say anything in my favor was just jeered down. Obviously if I didn't have the reports on the danger to the security of India I wouldn't have declared an emergency. Reports don't always come through the



Indira Gandhi

channels you mention. There is no one point at which the danger becomes big enough: It is a question of which straw will break the camel's back.

Q. The novelist V.S. Naipaul has said of your emergency: "It established no new moral basis of the society. It held out no promise for a better regulated future. It reinforced the, if anything, always desperate Hindu sense of the soul, the sense of encircling

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Smoke rises from the U.S. Embassy compound in Tehran, Iran, after it was set afire Wednesday by Iranian students.

U.S. Warned Again

U.S. Asks Leaders to Give Better Embassy Security

By Fred Paris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (IHT) — President Carter, in the face of mounting anti-American violence in the Moslem world, today followed up on his warning of force if necessary by asking foreign leaders to give greater security for U.S. embassies and warning Iran it would be held "strictly accountable" for the safety of all Americans.

The new warning followed a stern House statement last night that armed force might be used to free the American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Mr. Carter said that such a trial

of force would be "a last resort."

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Bombing Iran's Oil Fields Listed

U.S. Studies Armed Action If Hostages Are Executed

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WP) — President Carter has a wide range of military options open to him in the unlikely event he resorts to force of arms to punish Iran for its treatment of U.S. hostages.

Military officials, in going down a list of possibilities in order of severity, start with the bombing of Iranian oil fields and end with the destruction of the F-14 fighters the United States sold to Iran.

But either the difficulty or the consequences of the various military actions prompted sources to predict that, unless the hostages are shot, the president will opt for other forms of retaliation.

If the hostages were killed, said one flag officer, any of the punitive plans now in the bottom drawer could turn into military orders. But he stressed he did not expect this to happen.

Among the military possibilities mentioned:

• Navy aircraft carriers could steam into the Gulf and launch fighter-bombers to attack Iran's oil fields. One government official said it would take years for Iran to recover from such a blow. "It would take their money away from them," is the way he put it.

But, along with the military risks, such as confrontation with the Soviet Union, would be the diplomatic ones. Old friends, such as Japan and West Germany, would be angered by the loss of the source of much of their oil. New ones, such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia, might feel

compelled to protest such an act. Saudi Arabia could end up joining an Arab oil embargo against the United States, officials warned.

• Another bombing option, which government specialists believe would cause less of an international backlash than attacking the oil fields themselves, would be to strike the Gulf island of Kharg, the loading center for Iran's oil exports. Here, too, a raid would be a blow to Iran's economy. But it also would cost oil for several nations friendly to the United States.

• An easier target and one that would cause the least international furor, as some officials see it, would be the 77 Navy F-14 fighters still believed to be in Iran. The idea here would be to destroy the planes on the ground so that the jets' advanced technology would not fall into Soviet hands if Communists emerged dominant from the current turmoil in Iran.

Of the 80 F-14s sold to the shah, two crashed and one is in storage at the Grumman plant on Long Island. Sixty-one of the remaining 77 planes are believed to be in Isfahan and the other 16 at Shiraz.

Only a few of the F-14s are believed to be in flying condition because of the lack of spare parts and the Iranians' failure to keep the complicated systems in working order. So they would pose little threat to an attacker, officials say.

One F-14 expert, when asked if U.S. pilots could fly the planes out of Iran, said, "Nobody in his right mind would try that." The source said it would take about 30 days to put the planes in flying condition. He acknowledged that it would be relatively easy to destroy the F-14s on the ground by a quick air strike, the way the Israelis destroyed the Egyptian Air Force in the Six Day War of 1967.

• Bombing the city of Qom, where the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini lives, was characterized as a remote possibility. Capturing Khomeini and holding him hostage sounds like just retribution, agreed one official when the question was asked, but he said too many things could go wrong.

The United States has the aircraft carrier Midway in the Arabian Sea, along with armed escorts. This battle group could reach the Gulf in a hurry if President Carter decides to rattle the saber or attempt to stop Iranian oil exports.

Military officials said Iran is so far from any U.S. land base that Navy planes flying off carriers are in the best position to inflict quick punishment.

• It would take helicopters flying off carriers to try an Entebbe-type raid with ground troops, officials said. Here again, the distances are too great to make this an attractive option. Also, such an operation would suffer high casualties, they added.

None of those military actions makes any sense, military officials said, as long as the hostages are not harmed.

In that sense, they said, the military establishment has been frustrated the same way civilian police are handicapped when a hijacker holds a plane full of passengers at gunpoint. Any rash action risks the lives of those under the gun. But the whole picture changes once the trigger is pulled.



KITTY HAWK — The U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, shown off South Korea earlier this month, has been sent to the Indian Ocean with five escort vessels in reaction to the Iranian crisis. The carrier had been based in the Philippines.

U.S. Asks Leaders to Give Better Embassy Security

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maining U.S. hostages and blow up the embassy. They said in a statement that "the smallest military aggression against Iran will also threaten the lives of all Americans residing in Iran."

In response to this, White House spokesman Jody Powell said: "The government of the United States has already stated very clearly that the government of Iran will be held strictly accountable for the safety of American citizens, and it would be a most serious mistake for anyone to doubt that statement."

This was echoed on Capitol Hill by senators who were briefed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the violence in Iran, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Powell called the statements alleging U.S. involvement in the

Mecca incident "totally false." He continued:

"They were certainly and without doubt known to be false at the time that they were made. And I think no one would question the fact that those who make such statements will in the end be held accountable for any consequences that flow from such statements."

Mr. Powell said the Islamabad attack was provoked by such false reports. However, he added that the Khomeini statement was broadcast 90 minutes after the Pakistani mob assaulted the U.S. Embassy.

"Mischievous Making"

At the State Department, spokesman Huddleston Carter 3d said Ayatollah Khomeini's charge "is indicative of the mischievous-making occurring in the region" and was "totally false, denigrating, a lie."

Mr. Carter, meantime, personally thanked Pakistani President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq for his government's action in rescuing and evacuating the besieged Americans. After talking early this morning with Mr. Vance, Mr. Carter sent personal messages to a number of world leaders asking for "increased security and protection for American embassies and personnel."

Mr. Vance, after briefing key members of Congress on the latest violence, summoned the ambassadors of 30 Moslem countries to an urgent meeting focused on the Islamabad attack. Officials said the hostages in Iran were also discussed.

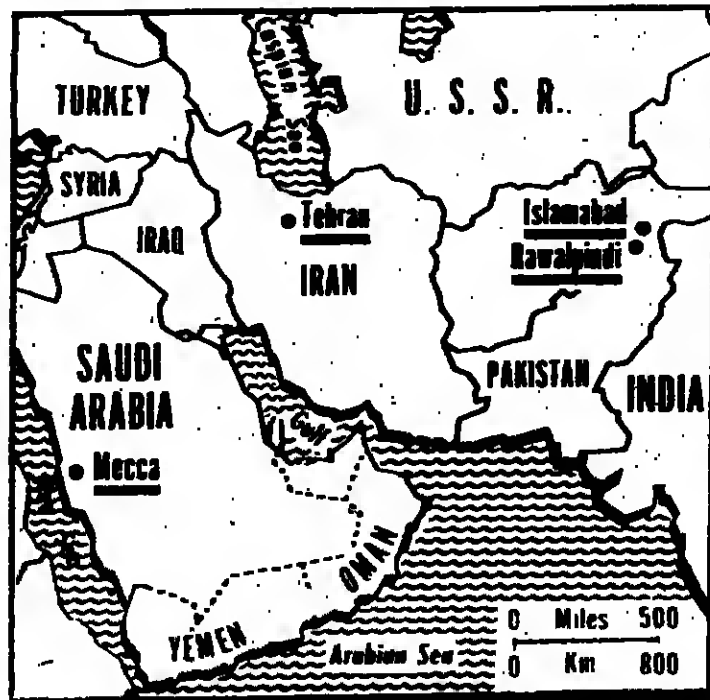
Afterward, Pakistani Ambassador Sultan Mohammed Khan said he told Mr. Vance that "we deeply regret the loss of the Marine" and noted that "there have been some casualties on the Pakistani side" in Islamabad. The disorders also resulted in destruction of U.S. cultural centers in Rawalpindi and Lahore.

S. Africa Ford Fires 700 Black Workers

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Nov. 21 (UPI) — The Ford Motor Co. today summarily fired more than 700 black workers who staged a wildcat strike at the Strandale assembly plant — the fourth walk-out at the plant in three weeks.

As the Strandale workers streamed out of the factory, another 1,400 black workers at two other Ford plants in the city staged a boycott of canteen facilities in apparent sympathy with the fired employees.

The assembly plant workers stopped work when Ford officials posted notices that said refusal to do "reasonable overtime" would be regarded as "a formal resignation."



Map indicates sites of latest turmoil in Moslem countries.

Soviet Radio Shifts Stand, Urges Freeing of Hostages

(Continued from Page 1) and treating its personnel as hostages. The statement, issued by the French government after a Cabinet meeting, called on the Iranian authorities to "renounce methods that the entire international community cannot help but condemn."

French officials said that they had decided to issue the statement because the hostage crisis, which they initially had hoped might be solved quickly, remained deadlocked.

European Economic Community foreign ministers last night issued a similarly worded condemnation of Iran after a meeting in Brussels.

Closely Inform

Anxious to secure European support for any future U.S. moves in the crisis, the Carter administration has kept its allies closely informed about its actions so far, diplomats in Europe said, but without asking for more overt European action. Most leading European newspapers have published editorials calling for their governments to provide stronger public support for the United States, but U.S. diplomats said that the Carter administration appeared to be satisfied with the level of cooperation so far.

A U.S. official said: "We are getting lots of consultation and sympathy, but any actual policy coordination is being tightly held at a high level."

French officials confirmed that the French Embassy in Tehran was providing communications facilities for the U.S. charge d'affaires, Bruce Leisinger. He is a virtual prisoner at the Iranian Foreign Ministry but can contact other diplomats by telephone.

Officials in Europe expressed doubts that the United States would intervene militarily in Iran unless the U.S. hostages were harmed or unless Saudi Arabia or some other oil-producing nation was threatened.

Pakistani Students Attack U.S. Embassy

(Continued from Page 1)

dispersed, but later a group of armed students returned. The burst of their attack was on the main gate of the compound, where a group battled with U.S. Marine guards before breaking through. Another group fought their way through the rear entrance to the compound.

Students got fire to more than 50 cars in the embassy parking lot, sending up huge clouds of black smoke. Witnesses also said that they heard an explosion and gunshots. Two Pakistanis suffered serious injuries.

At the height of the attack, thousands of slogan-chanting demonstrators surrounded the compound, a series of modern brick buildings surrounded by a thick, 10-foot wall. The complex comprises an American Center, the chancery and housing for junior officers.

Rioters also attacked the Bank of

America building in Islamabad.

In Rawalpindi, just south of Islamabad, groups burned the American Cultural Center, an American Express office and the British Council Library.

The American Cultural Center was showing a film this morning when a crowd began to stone the building. Officials in the center ordered all guests and staff to leave.

Later in the day, the crowd launched another attack against the center, burning it to the ground.

Police stood by during the Rawalpindi attacks and firefighters

Miller to Visit Gulf Area

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (Reuters) — Treasury Secretary William Miller leaves tomorrow on a five-day trip to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

Resists Demands for Inquiry

Thatcher: Former Leader Told of Blunt's Confession

By Richard Blystone

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament today that contrary to previous reports security chiefs did not leave government leaders in the dark on the spying of Anthony Blunt, a former royal air adviser.

Resisting demands for a public inquiry into security leaks and the shielding of known Russian agents, Mrs. Thatcher said three former prime ministers knew of Mr. Blunt's 1964 confession to passing British counterintelligence information to the Soviet Union during World War II.

She said that former Prime Ministers James Callaghan, Harold Wilson, and Edward Heath, and the home secretary to Prime Minister Lord Alec Douglas Home — who was in office when Mr. Blunt confessed — all knew of the confession and the immunity.

Lord Home has denied knowledge of Mr. Blunt's activities. Mrs. Thatcher said that Lord Home's secretary at first denied it but later recalled the incidents when his memory was refreshed.

Widespread Outrage

The shielding of Mr. Blunt for 15 years after he was granted immunity in exchange for his confession has caused widespread outrage in Britain, and claims that he was protected because he belonged to the upper-class establishment.

"There is no doubt that British interests were seriously damaged by his activities," Mrs. Thatcher said. But she added it was unlikely British lives or military operations were endangered.

Mrs. Thatcher rejected suggestions that security officials had acted improperly but she said that she has given instructions that she is to be fully informed of any important security developments and the granting of any immunities.

The prime minister's statement contradicted Mr. Blunt's claims yesterday that he had given the Soviet Union nothing of major value.

Other Probes

In the interviews with reporters after he had emerged from hiding, Mr. Blunt also said that he had acted out of anti-fascist idealism and had kept quiet after becoming disillusioned so as not to betray spy friends. He refused to name other spies who might be still at large or to give other details, on grounds they were classified.

Mrs. Thatcher said other persons besides Mr. Blunt were investigated in connection with the Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean, Harold (Kim) Philby spy scandal of the 1950s and early 60s and that a number "left the public service or were transferred to work which did not involve access to classified information."

But she refused to give names or the numbers involved. A former intelligence official has said as many as eight persons were involved in the case of the three spies, who all fled to the Soviet Union.

"I am satisfied that all appropriate steps were taken to safeguard national security," Mrs. Thatcher said.

The prime minister said that the security services have "no evidence which could be used as the basis of prosecution against Blunt," and that the art historian had given valuable information to security officials about Soviet intelligence activity.

Addressing the question why Mr. Blunt was allowed to keep his knighthood and his post as adviser to Queen Elizabeth II, Thatcher said:

"The queen's private secretary asked what action the queen advised to take if Blunt confessed. He was told that the queen advised to take no action. Any action would of course have also been the queen's decision."

She did not say whether the queen had been told of Mr. Blunt's confession. The queen stripped Blunt of his knighthood when news broke last week.

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U.S. Warns Over Force

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once... and the embassy, was a place for espionage, was blown up."

The threats were made as dozens of thousands of Iranian fled near the embassy. Ayatollah Khomeini had called on this first day of the 15th century.

Abohashan Bani-Sadr, the foreign minister of Iran, said that the United States should worry too much about the armed trials of the U.S. hostages would be for publicity purposes not for conviction and punishment.

In an interview broadcast on U.S. television network, he said don't think that a tribunal can place in order to judge diplomatic and American personnel. And to try does not mean to condemn to sentence the punishment imposed by the tribunal because the American government uses to neglect the legitimate demands of our people and to international rights, then the U.S. has to understand who these matters really are."

Mr. Bani-Sadr also said the crisis might come closer to resolution if the United States acknowledged possible wrongdoing. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and submitted question to an impartial third such as the United Nations.

Attack in Mecca

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Khomeini's office today condemned the result of "criminal American imperialism," an armed attack against Islam's holiest shrine at Mecca, allegedly by Moslems. "It is no good guessing that this is the work of the criminal American imperialism which, by such tricks, was split the solid Moslem ranks," statement said.

Arab leaders at an Arab League summit meeting today will comment on the seizure of Grand Mosque at Mecca, Saudi Arabia, but Arabs elsewhere pressed anger and consternation. Delegates from 20 nations and Palestine Liberation Organization were kept under tight security. Refused to discuss the takeover in the Embassy in Tehran of an attack on the mosque. But Egyptian Foreign Ministry denounced the takeover of the mosque as a "terrorist criminal act."

Hostages Held by Gunmen At Mecca's Grand Mosque

(Continued from Page 1)

teachings of our religion," the statement said.

The invaders were identified as Mahdist Moslems, who believe in the imminent coming of a new savior. They have doctrinal links to the Shiites, the majority Moslem sect in Iran.

The term "certain nationalities" in the Interior Ministry statement apparently referred to earlier reports abroad that the attackers might have been Iranian pilgrims to Mecca, the birthplace of Mohammed, or Shiite supporters of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Earlier today, in a statement broadcast in Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini linked the attack to the United States. He said that it is "not beyond guessing that this is the work of the criminal by criminal American imperialism... and international Zionism."

However, the Egyptian Arab summit in Tunis that two sons had been killed and 10 wounded when Saudi forces entered the mosque. It said that two gunmen had been arrested.

Before that, the Japanese Embassy in Riyadh was quoted as saying that about 10 persons were shot when the gunmen seized the mosque and took up to 150 hostages during dawn prayers yesterday — the eve of the 15th century of the Islamic lunar calendar.

Sources in Tunis said that the crusaders arrived unarmed, but were supplied with weapons from a truck that pulled up outside the mosque. The assailants immediately began firing at the unarmed guards to control of the mosque, the source said.

Belgian King in Abidjan

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Nov. 21 (Reuters) — King Baudouin of Belgium arrived today for a four-day visit to the Ivory Coast. President Felix Houphouët-Boigny greeted him at the airport.

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In Political Reprisal

Cabinet Aide Would Deny Federal Funds to Chicago

By Ernest Holendolph

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (NYT) — A key member of the Carter Cabinet said yesterday that he would look for opportunities to deny federal funds to Chicago following Mayor Jane Byrne's decision to support Sen. Edward Kennedy's challenge to President Carter.

In a blunt discussion with reporters yesterday morning, Transportation Secretary Neil Goldschmidt, who said that he is from the "political arm" of the Cabinet, declared that he had "lost confidence" in Mayor Byrne.

Federal transportation officials reported later yesterday that Chicago got more than \$386 million from the Department of Transportation in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30, of which about \$135 million reportedly was discretionary and thus, could have been withheld. The other funds were assigned to the city on the basis of automatic formulas based on population, need and other factors.

The Chicago mayor stunned Carter campaign forces last month when she announced support for Sen. Kennedy a few days after making statements interpreted as favoring re-election of the president.

Mr. Goldschmidt said yesterday that he had discussed his decision to take a hard look at Chicago funds with "responsible" White House officials, but he would not elaborate beyond saying that he had not talked to Hamilton Jordan, the president's chief political adviser.

He began his discussion of the Chicago issue by acknowledging

that the administration planned to focus discretionary federal funds on communities where officials "have confidence in the local procedures." Asked about his confidence in Chicago's Mayor Byrne, he said, "My confidence in her has gone down a great deal."

Comparing her to former Mayor Richard Daley, Mr. Goldschmidt said that he did not subscribe to the veteran's rule that a politician's word is his bond. "I wouldn't operate on that lady's word," he said. "I would say she has used up a lot of her capital."

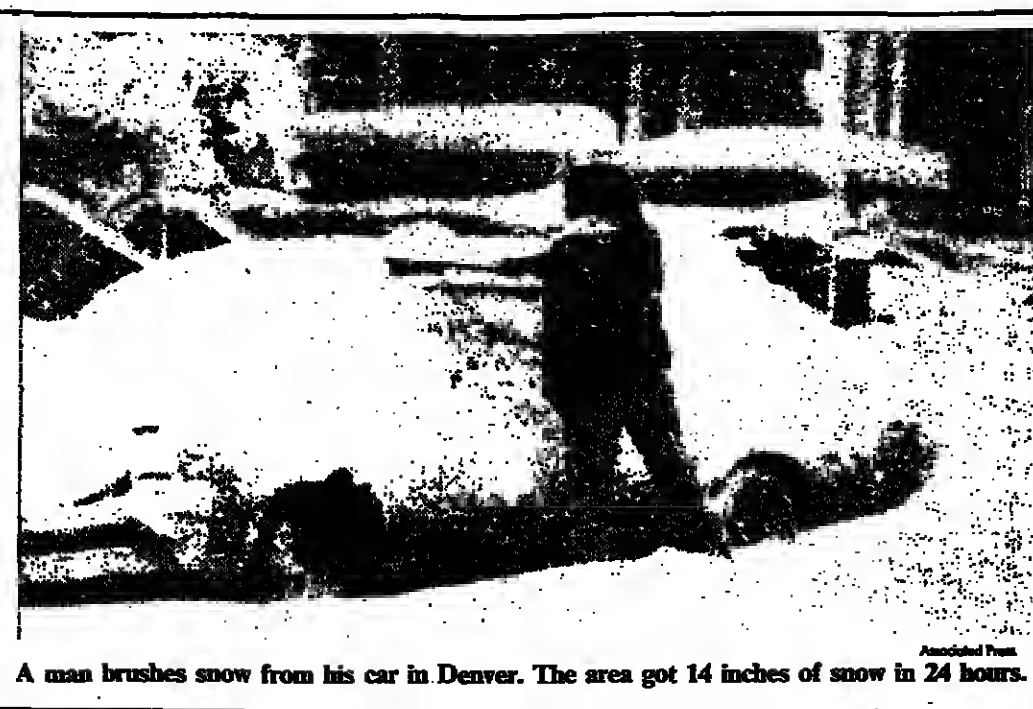
Mr. Goldschmidt said that he had not discussed with his colleagues in the Cabinet, especially the secretaries of Housing and Urban Development, and Health, Education and Welfare whether they plan also to be more tight-fisted with Mayor Byrne's administration.

"I would say, however, that my department probably has more discretionary funds than they have," Mr. Goldschmidt said.

Asked if the policy might not be harsh toward the city, Mr. Goldschmidt responded: "Ask the people whom Mayor Byrne has fired recently for supporting the administration."

A spokesman for Mayor Byrne had no immediate comment on the transportation chief's declarations, but he denied that "six to a dozen" firings by the mayor recently were political.

"They were more in the nature of budgetary cutbacks," said Robert Saigh, a member of the mayor's press relations staff.



A man brushes snow from his car in Denver. The area got 14 inches of snow in 24 hours.

Heavy Blizzard Sets Snow Records in Western U.S.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (UPI) — One of the heaviest blizzards of the century covered the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains with more than 3 feet of snow today, disrupting industry and commerce but pleasing ski resort operators preparing for a Thanksgiving opening.

At least five deaths were blamed

on the storm, which spread heavy snows into the Plains states and upper Midwest and heavy rains into the southern Plains.

The 16.8 inches on the ground in Cheyenne, Wyo., late yesterday broke the record for snow in a single storm set at the turn of the century. Denver's 14-inch snowfall was the heaviest in a 24-hour period since 1957. Fort Collins, Colo., set a record with 18 inches, and Boulder, Colo., got 24 inches. Snow accumulations reached more than 3 feet in the mountains.

Wyoming Gov. Ed Herschler called out National Guard troops to

assist in the rescue of stranded travelers, including 50 motorists on an interstate highway south of Cheyenne.

2 Military Satellites Launched From U.S.

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Nov. 21 (AP) — Two military communications satellites headed toward remote outposts in space today to join a network that carries secret and unclassified messages for U.S. defense forces and NATO members.

The satellites were launched last night on a Titan 3C rocket. They are to begin operating in January.

"They are more into details than other airlines."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Confident Gandhi Seeks Return

(Continued from Page 1)

threat, the need to hide and hoard." That is a pretty damning indictment of your emergency.

A. It's completely untrue. That's not a view of the average citizen. If it had been so, why are so many people saying that they wish we had emergency [status] now. Very few people were put in prison, and only those people who did wrong things had anything to fear.

Now it is true that some people took advantage of the emergency, did things either in their own names or my name, or Sanjay's name, which shouldn't have been done. The people were harassed by the police and so on, but still on a much smaller scale than has happened since the Janata Party came in. We were able to take up immediate steps to help the poor people.

If you think of democracy in the old sense of when a few people were citizens and the rest were slaves and they had no rights, we all right, we went against democracy. But if democracy is giving rights to all the people, then we strengthened democracy by a temporary curb on a few people.

Q. Since the time of your father, Jawaharlal Nehru, India has attempted to pursue a policy of nonalignment. Yet it is suggested that India under your leadership was lined up more with the Soviet Union, while Pakistan was more in alliance with the United States and China. Given the realities of international politics, can nonalignment really work?

A. It not only works, it is absolutely essential. It is not true to say that we are in alliance with the Soviet Union. Obviously if there is someone coming to help us, we take that help. When we first wanted to set up our steel plant, we went to America, not the Soviet Union.

When they refused to help us, we asked somebody else. When we wanted to look for oil, we first went to the American oil companies. They said, "You have no oil." But then the Soviet Union and Romania came and told us, "You have got a lot of oil." And they found it for us.

Every decision we take is on the merits of the case. If America decides that it's part of global strategy to help Pakistan, and Pakistan is attacking us with American weapons, surely there is going to be some reaction to it. But if there is any blame for that, it lies with the West.

Mr. [Henry] Kissinger made it clear: He said he couldn't do anything for India because he was desperately anxious to seal America's friendship with the Chinese. If Pakistan felt slighted, then his global strategy would be in jeopardy.

Q. Within four years or so the Chinese will have a new rail link that will enable them to get troops to your border quickly. Do you still see the Chinese as a major military threat, or do you trust the overtures of friendship that they have been making?

A. They have made no particular overtures of friendship recently. . . . It was I who started the friendship with China. In fact, I made all the first moves, even though there was no response. I felt it was important that we should lessen the tension and also that Asia should not be so divided. . . .

China's history has been one of aggression. India has never fought against any country outside our borders, but China has. All the bordering countries — Mongolia, Vietnam, Tibet — have had really bitter experiences. What do the Chinese gain? Why do they want more territories? This is something I can't understand.

Q. Is Kashmir ever going to stop being an issue between India and Pakistan? Would you have a plebiscite there, as your father promised many years ago?

A. That is the distortion in the Western press. There was agreement that first the troops would be withdrawn and then a plebiscite held. Well, the troops were never withdrawn, therefore there was no question of a plebiscite. But we have had elections there consistently along with the other elections. Pakistan has problems enough in dealing with its part of Kashmir. Whether or not they can retain that is a question.

Q. Commentators have noticed similarities between Indian foreign policy during your period in office and during the British reign. At both times India seemed bent on political hegemony in the subcontinent. They see the explosion of a nuclear device, the takeover of Sikkim, the Indian-Pakistan War as different aspects of a policy of hegemony.

A. On the contrary, our government has gone out of its way to help our neighbors to be strong in themselves. . . . here is nothing more dangerous than having weak neighbors; therefore our policy was to help them and be strong ourselves. As far as Pakistan is concerned, it is they who have attacked us. In fact, we were taken completely unaware in Kashmir when they attacked us.

In Bangladesh we were not taken unaware because there was a possibility that they might attack us. But it is they who bombed 11 of our cities before we moved any troops. When the Bangladesh crisis erupted, we didn't have troops on that side. I think that was a very grave negligence on our part. We should have seen the Bangladesh situation developing as it did develop. We only woke up to it when it actually happened.

Q. Let's talk a bit about Kissinger's book, "The White House Years," in which he maintains that the India-Pakistan War was unnecessary since East Pakistan was clearly about to be granted some form of autonomy. He agrees that Pakistan was responsible for some excesses, but thinks your aim was not so much the righting of wrongs as the breakup of Pakistan.

A. So why didn't I break it up

then? What prevented me from breaking it up?

Q. He says he brought pressure on the Soviet Union to bring pressure on you, and that stopped you.

A. . . . The Soviet Union did not speak to me about the matter. No, we had no intention of doing anything with West Pakistan. I blame myself for not being more closely in touch with the situation in Bangladesh when it all erupted. It was just that period when we were very preoccupied with domestic politics in 1969. My party tried to expel me — in fact had expelled me. We had elections then. Immediately after the 1971 elections it happened. At that point I had only one concern — that every single refugee should get back to Bangladesh.

But later we did see that Bangladesh would not rest until it was free. I went to Europe and America to see if they could exert influence on Pakistan. There was a chance of stopping the war, but they did not want to say anything. As the situation developed we felt that the fighting was bound to come on our eastern side. The border can't be guarded all over. We could not stop the refugees from coming in because there were so many there. As I said, it was Pakistan's war. . . .

Q. The Soviet Union and India signed the Soviet-Indian Friendship Treaty just six months before the outbreak of hostilities. Is Kissinger right in suggesting that that gave you the confidence to go ahead with the war?

A. No. There was no question of going to war in August — that situation developed much later.

Q. Kissinger's words were, I think, "It put a light to a powder keg."

No. That is not at all true. I can't understand a country like America being so afraid of the Soviet Union. I don't know whether they have an inferiority complex or what it is. This is what distorts the whole view of what is happening everywhere in the world and this is what has brought America to its present state. America could have had a tremendous influence in the world because its technology is so far ahead. But it is not able to play that role because of the wrong assessments, whether it is Mr. Kissinger's or anybody else's.

The Soviet Union wanted me to sign this treaty a long time ago. I didn't see how it would add to our friendship. . . . but after the Bangladesh situation, there was a feeling that every country is against us, and the Pakistanis even put out propaganda that the Soviet Union was backing them. In that situation I did feel that for the country's morale as a whole it was good to know that we had a friend, and that was the sole purpose.

Q. Do you think America is obsessed with its policy of opening to China to the point of making serious mistakes and misjudgments?

A. It is obsessed with the Soviet Union. China is a little bit more complicated. Why do they want China? One, it is an enormous market, not only for actual goods but for technology and for all sorts of things. There are not so many opportunities now for the U.S. in the world as there were in earlier times. Therefore American industrialists are interested in business. And then of course they wanted China to balance the Soviet Union. They were carrying on talks at various levels with China at the time when they were talking of them as their bitterest enemies.

Q. If Pakistan goes ahead and tests a nuclear explosive, would you, assuming you were prime minister, restart the testing of nuclear devices?

A. Our testing has nothing at all to do with what any other country does. If our scientists feel that it is useful for our economic development, then for peaceful purposes we shall test. But it does not mean that we shall make a bomb. I am opposed to the making and stockpiling of bombs. I do think for a country like Pakistan, which has no industrial base, suddenly to go on to nuclear bombs is extremely dangerous.

Q. What do you think you are? A. I am deeply committed to India. I am deeply committed to moving India forward. I can't move poverty in my lifetime, but I am determined to do what I can. And I think that it is some form of socialism, but I think only that can give economic justice.

Senate Unit Votes to Cut Probes by Trade Agency

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WFO)

—With some of Washington's most powerful lobbyists look on, the Senate Commerce committee yesterday voted overwhelmingly to keep the Federal Trade Commission out of such areas as children's television advertising, used car lots, the insurance industry and consumer products standards.

The action was the high-water mark for an anti-regulatory wave sweeping Congress this year. It was seen by the consumer movement as its worst defeat since Congress failed to approve the administration-supported consumer protection agency two years ago.

Responding in large part to intense lobbying by the affected industries, the Commerce committee through amendments to the commission's authorization bill, also sharply curtailed the agency's ability to issue subpoenas and to fund public participation in agency proceedings.

Further curtailments of several FTC antitrust investigations were tabled until hearings could be held on the proposed amendments, perhaps as early as next week.

The moves came a few weeks after the House voted similar legislation killing an FTC investigation into the funeral industry. The House will shortly take up another measure that would prevent the FTC from regulating agricultural cooperatives.

The various senators could hard-

ous, but dangerous for them, just for us.

Q. But if there is this explosion in Pakistan, would you sum up that Pakistan was attempting to make a bomb?

A. They have said they were making a bomb. Sometimes they say yes and sometimes they say no. Q. The emphasis is on a nuclear explosion rather than on a bomb.

A. There is a change now, the beginning they were talking about.

Q. If they have this nuclear explosion, would that force you to think the commitment you have made that India is not going to make any bombs?

A. I don't think so. How would help if we also had bombs? Does it help except to increase tension?

Q. You don't think there will be such a pressure of public opinion that you will be compelled to?

A. No, I won't be compelled to do anything which I don't consider strictly in the interest of the country.

Q. Are you saying about unequivocally that, under a prime ministership, there are no nations in which you would use a nuclear bomb and nuclear weapons?

A. The question is, "Does one own a bomb in any way?" People are saying, "I don't want to be an idealist. . . . The balance of terror which the world is building up, how is it helping?"

Q. So you are making an unambiguous refusal to build the bomb?

A. I don't think that a matter would have to be put in a party. . . .

Q. A question on your last explosion in 1974: Did you really believe at that time that it was only for peaceful purposes?

A. These tests were only in (A), whether we could do it and whether it would be useful to us.

Q. If at that time the U.S. and the Soviet Union had used the technology for nuclear explosions, but under auspices, would have have for your own test?

A. No, I think it is much for us to know whether we can or not.

Q. So it was connected with an pride?

A. Pride with a new development. And it had a very good effect on the developing countries. I put them up too.

Q. If you look at yourself, do you see as the source of strength that enabled you to prime minister for so long, to the pressures of the India-Pakistan war, to climb back from political defeat?

A. One is the Hindu philosophy and two is a deep commitment was brought up in an attack which was deeply committed raising India — not just to a political freedom, but raising a nation in every way. . . .

Q. And what is this Hindu philosophy that from the outside is regarded as passive and ascetic?

A. No, it isn't. It just faces it. It's something that gives you a inner strength. I don't get up the Americans would say. In a situation of war, you just face the situation as it comes. You give it all, . . . and then you should be bothered about the rest. My defeat in the same way. The fact of my personal defeat was great relief to me. Physically a great relief. I can't say that previous felt there was a rock there.

Q. What do you think you are?

A. I am deeply committed to India. I am deeply committed to moving India forward. I can't move poverty in my lifetime, but I am determined to do what I can. And I think that it is some form of socialism, but I think only that can give economic justice.

Journalists

The Use of Force

President Carter's clear warning that he is prepared to use military force in Iran raises the showdown over U.S. hostages close to its ultimate level. In today's interrelated world of nuclear-armed nations, there no longer can be such thing as an isolated military action by a power as strong as the United States. Any incursion, whatever the provocation or justification, exposes dry tinder to a spark that could ignite global conflagration.

But neither can nations function without some basic rules of order. At stake in Tehran are human lives, and that is a grave matter. At the same time, at stake is the entire foundation on which governments deal with one another to settle grievances.

Already related incidents have erupted, with a U.S. Marine murdered by Pakistani mobs storming the embassy. Islamic fanatics seized the Grand Mosque in Mecca and, before the facts were clear, the Ayatollah Khomeini blamed the United States and Israel. Such criminal irresponsibility almost guarantees that such outbreaks will be repeated elsewhere.

President Carter is to be admired for having pursued every peaceful means available. He and the American people have swallowed humiliation, patiently attempting to settle the impasse by persuasion and negotiation. The freeing of Iranian assets in the United States was a moderated response to attempted economic blackmail. Pressure on Iranians

in the United States was a tempered move against threatened incitement to violence in U.S. cities.

If the way is blocked to further persuasion and negotiation, President Carter will find himself with no other choice than to yield to those who sought a military response from the start. The UN Charter foresees the possibility of international brigandage, and it clearly sanctions the right of self-protection.

At this stage, it is vital that Mr. Carter continue to seek a solution that brings home innocent citizens who have already spent 19 days as bound captives. He must avoid a clash of arms that could spill over the borders of Iran and further endanger the hostages whose lives hang in the balance.

Fanaticism, however, has reached such a high pitch that additional threats and economic sanctions by the United States seem more likely to worsen the situation than improve it. It is now time for Islamic, Western and Soviet leaders to bring their own pressure to bear on the frenzied old man who threatens all of them.

Khomeini deceives himself if he thinks, as he says, Mr. Carter is beating an "empty drum." If he does not disband his mobs and release the hostages without further terror and abuse, the United States has not only the right to self-defense but also the duty to preserve world order.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Rights of Iranians in U.S.

President Carter has stirred passionate reactions by ordering the Immigration Service to check the status of Iranian students and to start deportation proceedings against those who lack valid visas.

The sight of raucous Iranians — guests in the United States who seemed to be demonstrating against the host country — provoked bewilderment and anger in many people. The very absence of action seemed intolerable. Some even felt a need to act like vigilante immigration officers — for example, the Alabama college president who refused to re-register Iranian students, exposing them to deportation. Hence, many applauded when Carter gave his order to the Immigration Service.

But meanwhile there was an opposite response from people who fear overreaction. They think of "round-ups," which inspire abhorrent recollection of the camps to which Japanese-Americans were sent in World War II. The prospect of blanket action against so large and varied a body as Iranian students strikes many people as unjust.

What troubles us about both kinds of reaction is how quickly both whirl past a third interest here: the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The nation's prime goal is to get our fellow Americans home safely. But Carter has woeefully few instruments of foreign suasion and domestic reassurance; he needs all the running room the laws allow. He is bound by those laws, but as Justice Jackson once said, the Constitution is not a suicide pact.

At a time of veiled military threats, deportation warnings are not likely to carry much weight in Iran. But what the president needs

more than anything right now is time, and domestic tranquility, to maneuver for the hostages' release. Rattling the paper sabers of student visas is one way to prolong the patience of Americans. It is, moreover, a legal way to do so. The targets of his order are Iranian nationals who are in the United States under grace; his quest is the release of U.S. nationals held contrary to all international law. For all that, only those Iranian aliens who are lawfully have rights, apart from the important right to a fair hearing before being deported.

Rattling paper sabers this week is far different from mass deportations next. Even where the law supports the executive branch, wisdom counsels caution. U.S. tradition, though honored often in the breach, opposes the use of government power against an entire group of people because some of them engage in unpopular political activity. The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington drew a prudent line on Monday when it allowed a demonstration in the capital, but agreed with the government not to permit the use of the White House as a backdrop at this time.

Carter obviously recognizes that so huge a visa project could not soon result in many deportations, even if the creaky Immigration and Naturalization Service were up to the task. But to rely on inefficiency is no way to insure fairness. As with the embassy crisis itself, moderation, calm and a sense of proportion are the greatest assets of the United States. Cool heads, we think, do not begrudge the president the immediate opportunity to buy time, even if they also watch closely to see that he does not in the bargain buy long-term trouble.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Fresh Start in South Korea

The heirs of Park Chung Hee have taken new steps that should lead to a more democratic system in South Korea. This abrupt change of course reveals how much of a one-man show the late president's regime had become. With the powers provided by his custom-drawn 1972 constitution, President Park proscribed all unwanted political activities through a series of "emergency decrees." Now his successors, facing a real emergency after Mr. Park's assassination — and the implication of high officials in the crime — have chosen conciliation rather than repression. The choice deserves warm encouragement from Americans.

An election of sorts will be held next month, when the rubber-stamp National Conference for Unification confirms Acting President Choi Kyu Hah as chief of state. His most important mandate will be a democratic rewrite of the Park Constitution. A new government would then be elected next year. To show good faith, the government plans to scrap at once the most repressive of

the "emergency decrees" and to offer amnesty to those imprisoned under it.

The opposition party, which won a plurality of votes in elections 11 months ago, seems to be responding to the government's initiative, as was dramatized by the call Kim Jong Pil, new president of the governing party, paid on the opposition leader, Kim Young Sam. While ending a parliamentary boycott that protested the expulsion of its leader, the opposition had been disappointed that free elections were to be delayed and needed reassurance about how much real change lies ahead. Will Kim Dae Jung, its most effective vote-getter, be released from detention? Will all be free to campaign in the next election? Will the army, after 18 years of political involvement, retreat to the barracks?

These are fair questions whose answers should become clearer in coming weeks. For now it is certainly encouraging to see South Koreans openly debating a process that they could not legally propose a mere four weeks ago.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 22, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — A scandal has just been revealed in connection with the Siberian railroad. For a considerable time past, all private freight had been refused along the line, which was given over to military uses. It was only natural under such circumstances that merchants were willing to pay large sums to get their goods passed. The contractors of the Circum-Baikal railroad took advantage of the situation. A large number of trucks were placed at their disposal, for carrying machinery, tools and workmen, and they drew upon them to the utmost, taking many more carriages than were necessary. They forwarded large quantities of goods, for which they received large sums.

Fifty Years Ago
November 22, 1929

MONTREAL — More than 300 years after Henry Hudson's four attempts to discover a route to China, the northwest passage has been forced by the Hudson's Bay Company, which thus fulfills the main object for which its charter was granted by Charles II. Information has just been brought to Montreal by a representative of the Hudson's Bay Company, who proceeded north to Pond's Inlet this summer aboard the Nascoptic, that he established radio telephonic communication for the first time between the eastern and western shores of Canada in conversing with the captain of the Fort James, which was about 500 miles away in the vicinity of King William Island.



'You Flunked International Law, Kid.'

Energy Woes: India's Turn

By Jonathan Power

CALCUTTA — Just outside Howrah Station, just amid the dense crowd of hand-pulled rickshaws, hooting taxis and overflowing beat-up Leyland buses, is a large sign, "Save a gallon today, if you want to have some tomorrow."

This year the energy crisis has struck India. The monsoon has failed and the crops are withering on the stem. The village water pumps, which over the last five years or more have been introduced far and wide for the purpose of such a contingency, are standing idle. There is no fuel. Oil, in short supply, is only slowly percolating through to where it is desperately needed.

It should be said, however, that there are other causes at work, just as significant — the power workers have been on strike and the water table has sunk so low that even with fuel available, the pumps would have a hard time bringing up water. Nevertheless, the situation is a warning of what is to come, as oil prices continue their steady upward climb.

The energy crisis in India, however, is in a different league from the one in Europe or North America. India uses only three-quarters of a gallon of oil per person compared with 499 gallons per person in the United States.

India, too, is fortunate in having large reserves of coal and petroleum. Around 40 percent of India's oil needs are met from its own wells. Three weeks ago, there was a new find off the coast near Bombay which has raised Indian hopes.

Moreover, thanks to four years of good harvests, low inflation and industrial progress, currency reserves are astonishingly healthy. So far the oil price rises have been absorbed.

Yet the situation could turn very quickly. The monsoon failure this year could well be followed by another next year, for that historically is the Indian pattern; in which case financial reserves will plummet, just as oil prices are moving up.

India, with its exploding population and heavy flow of population into the cities, faces mushrooming energy needs. India, moreover, is only a part of a similar movement throughout the Third World. In the third quarter of this century, oil consumption in the Third World has increased by over 600 percent. Some forecasts suggest that by the year 2000, the Third World will be consuming as much oil as the United States did last year. The effect on world prices of such an increase in demand will now be significant.

These figures could be worse if Third World countries insist on modernizing their energy use. India's total energy use each year is the equivalent of around 139-million tons of coal. But if India stopped using traditional fuels — wood, crop residues and dung — this would more than double to over 300-million tons. If its rural areas changed over from animal draft power to tractors and powered tools, it would rise even further to nearly 400-million tons.

It is not that India's planners are pushing the rural population to

"modernize," quite the reverse. But the pressures of life — the depletion of forests, the easy availability of oil-fuel lamps, stoves and generators, and the need to keep up with the Joneses are encouraging the farmers to move away from traditional means of energy use into the oil economy.

Why not introduce solar energy? A recent paper prepared by the Overseas Development Council, "Energy Futures for Developing Countries," soberly analyzes this argument: "Solar cookers and ovens have been around for at least 20 years. While technically successful, past designs have failed to come to grips with cultural acceptance. A practical problem is that the household routine is to cook indoors or cook in the evening and not cook when sunlight is not adequate."

Similar problems appear to confront other environmentally benign methods such as windmills. Obviously time and patience will bring rewards, but for the immediate future conservation, as in the West, is a better bet than wind, dung or sun.

An Indian study reckons that the use of simple mud stoves could double or triple the efficiency of the wood fuel. Charcoal, too, a common Third World fuel, is usually produced inefficiently, with perhaps no more than 28 percent of the energy content of the original wood. Improved charcoal kilns could double this. In the modern cities, crude cumulation of Western building techniques inherits all their problems. And in the villages, "up-to-date" corrugated tin roofs replace thatch, a natural insulator.

The present Indian government of Charan Singh and that of his predecessor, Morarji Deas, have initiated a number of policies that show an awareness of this potential. There has been widespread and successful publicity to persuade farmers to buy a more expensive kerosene stove to replace the old-fashioned kind that burns more fuel. The government's policy of emphasizing the traditional village hand spindle and hand loom at the expense of the urban textile mill is meaning not only more intensive use of surplus labor, but a much reduced energy input.

Whatever the government can reasonably do, compared with the pressures of the energy market place, is a drop in the ocean. From

the Indian perspective, history appears continuously unfair. The West had its Industrial Revolution when fuel was cheap and health care the prerogative of the rich. India must make its way as both energy prices and population rocket through the roof.

The hope is that science, under the incentive of OPEC pressure, will find a way to make new forms of energy cheap, safe and usable. The fossil fuel economy can be given a miss. And for once there might be some benefit in being last.

©1979, International Herald Tribune

Japan's Unhappy Success

By James Reston

TOKYO — It's more comfortable to get from San Francisco to Tokyo these days. The big jumbo jets now have comfortable sleepers, as big as the old railroad car bedrooms, upstairs behind the flight deck, and you can actually sleep through the night across the Pacific unless you wake up thinking about the cost.

There is another anxiety. Every time one returns to this fabulous city, it seems a little more prosperous, noisier, smoggy, and efficient, but despite its spectacular economic success, it also seems more troubled about the future.

In the last few days, the Asahi Shimbun, one of the most enduring and successful newspapers in the world, has held an international conference here to mark the 100th anniversary of its foundation.

It asked some of the leading intellectuals of Japan to define "What can Japan contribute to the world?" and invited six visitors from overseas to comment on their remarks.

Confusion

If there was one common theme that ran through their diverse analyses, it was the fragility of Japan's present economic success and its confusion about what its role in the world could or should be in the last two decades of the century.

Yoshiyuki Aoki, chairman of the Business and Industry Advisory

Committee to the OECD, opened the symposium by saying: "What worries us Japanese most today is whether the present Japanese economic status will last... It seems too good to be true if it lasts for many years..."

The same self-doubt marked the remarks of Kazuji Nagasu, former professor at Yokohama National University and present governor of Kanagawa Prefecture.

"I doubt sometimes," he said, "whether the world really feels that it needs Japan... Japan is not only dependent on the other people of the world but also exerts a considerable influence on these people. But I think we should find out whether the world feels that the function we serve is a necessary or a desirable one..."

Good Enough?

Denis Healey, former chancellor of the exchequer and defense minister for Great Britain, tried to reassure the Japanese members that indeed Japan should play a much more important world role, but that it had contributed very little to Japan's own security and had depended primarily on the United States and others for its military safety while competing with them in the export markets of the world.

Healey noted, however, that Japanese delegates in world meetings almost always avoided suggesting or even saying anything until everybody had spoken, and then in whatever it was, Japanese delegates agreed this was usually true.

Healey wondered whether this was really good enough. The world couldn't be seen as a morality play, he said. Neutralism was merely nationalism with an inferiority complex. He didn't argue for the militarization of Japan, but observed that military power, despite all its expense and danger, was necessary because "demilitarization in areas of tension leads to destabilization."

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Letters

View on Morocco

Re "Moroccan Home Front May Be Decisive" by Ian Guest (JHT, Oct. 21):

There is a very important issue Mr. Guest should not neglect, and this is that the conflict between Morocco and Algeria is a fight between two Arab nations, with Arabic circumstances, and its solution will depend upon this criteria.

It is certain that circumstances will force Algeria to accept Morocco's proposals to settle this dispute. It is the same logic that was involved in the war in Yemen, and in the confrontation between Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and between Jordan and the PLO. But the Algerian government still hopes that circumstances will help them to impose their conditions and they use force and this is what Morocco does not accept, nor did any other country in the region.

Furthermore, they bet — as Mr. Guest did in his article — on the economic difficulties in Morocco disabling the regime.

Thus, Mr. Guest is mistaken because more experience is needed to comment on the issue, and his con-

clusions were mistaken because they were based on illusions.

M. L. MESSAL,

Editor,

Al Alam.

Rabat.

Puzzled

I am astounded by your editorial page (JHT, Nov. 5). You have, first of all, a very interesting and sad-sounding article by James Reston, "Feeding Russia While Cambodia Starves," with a self-explanatory cartoon above. Beneath this, you have in your Letters column an exceedingly good and gut-better letter from Cambodia from Jonathan Flowers in Geneva, "Fed Up," putting the small back under our noses.

Then, you publish a nonsensical letter from a certain Morton Punter in St. Tropez, "New Solvent," yapping on about how to do a crossword puzzle. Who, in his right mind in this world today, such as it is, cares whether Mr. Punter does his crossword puzzle lying down, with his feet in the air, on his back or standing on his head?

PATRICIA TUVERI.

Paris.

Notes for Next Time

End the Bungling On U.S. Hostages

By George Will

WASHINGTON — File the following under "Notes for Next Time," for this is not the last time the United States will be held hostage.

Next time, the U.S. government should refrain from issuing statements of relief that Americans being held hostage are not being "harmed." Americans deprived of freedom, strapped to chairs, and spoon-fed are being aggressively harmed. U.S. government assertions that such hostages are not being "harmed" are symptomatic of the confusion of a nation that is not half irritable enough about various forms of harm.

Next time, let it be drummed into U.S. Embassy personnel that an occupation of an embassy is an act of war, and, as in all war, nothing should be done that furthers the enemy's aims. In such situations, standards of behavior for embassy personnel should be as strict as for an infantry corporal. As part of this policy, there must be no cooperation with a captor's tactic of selective releases.

Blacks and Women

Next time, the U.S. government should tell blacks and women to refuse to allow themselves to be used cynically by an enemy of their nation, to refuse to be used by being singled out for special treatment. Such treatment has the aim of embarrassing the United States, and works to the detriment of U.S. citizens who remain hostages.

But, of course, women and blacks are two of the government-approved groups now accorded special rights back home because of their sex and race, in the name of "affirmative action." Such a nation cannot expect embassy personnel to show instinctive unity in the face of "affirmative action," Khomeinism.

The first three hostages released included two of the many hostages who signed the petition asking the president to surrender to their captors' demands for the return of the Shah. The third said he agreed with the petition.

Washington's response to the petition was: Such is to be expected from people under pressure. But that is an affront to those who refused to sign, and ignores the fact that low expectations breed low behavior.

One of the three, a Marine, said: "I think the revolution is good." A second, another Marine, said that his captives gave him new understanding of "American imperialism."

Such Vichyite behavior by embassy personnel is not the result of two weeks of captivity in Iran but years of absorbing the spirit of a liberator culture. There is too much of the France of 1940 in the United States of 1979.

Next time, the United States should not allow the enemy (we don't call enemies "enemies," we call them "adversaries") to thin U.S. responses to provocations by being predictable and gently modulated. Sometimes, of course, the United States must follow Lord Cuszon's rule: Know your own mind and make sure the other fellow knows it, too. But sometimes the United States should make an effort to seem unpredictable, even volatile. Specifically:

Next time, the United States should not rule out military measures, including measures of evenal punishment when immediate release of hostages is not militarily feasible. Perhaps the U.S. government's first response to the seizure of the Tehran embassy should have been to send to Iran with 10 military targets — dams, power stations, etc. — circled in red, and with plans for sealing off all Iranian exports.

Next time, the United States must not assert, with the master-of-factness of a self-evident truth, the safety of the hostages is its overriding imperative. Such an assertion should not be made because it should not be true.

Vital national interests sometimes require lives to be risked, in battle and elsewhere. The United States has a vital interest in being respected, and in its self-respect. In some cases, these interests may be incompatible with the behavior necessary for guaranteeing the safe of, or minimizing the risk to, hostages.

The Long View

Charles De Gaulle was a great statesman because he took the long view of policies' consequences, as faced the hard facts that must be the foreground of life. One such fact he put this way: "The state is cold monster." Not always, of course, but at times it must be.

With that in mind, and with the time in mind, this question must be faced: What could ever be worse than putting scores of hostages risk? One answer is: the loss of millions of Americans in a war more likely by the world's slide in anarchy, a slide accelerated by deonstrations of U.S. impotence.

©1979, The Washington Post

To Stem Rain Forest Destruction

Amazon Conservation Effort Launched

By Bayard Webster

YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT) — Scientists who have recently returned from the Amazonian rain forest report that the coordinated efforts made by South American governments to stem destruction of the world's largest forest, Amazon rain forest, original-prising some 2 million square miles in the past several years, have been successful. It is calculated that the forest has been destroyed at an estimated rate of 50,000 square miles a year.

Because of the lushness of the forest, it had been assumed for decades that the soil on which the forest grew so green and tall could provide flourishing grain crops and fertile grazing lands for cattle farms. But scientists have learned in the past few years that there is only an inch or so of fertile topsoil on the forest floor. They also learned that the nutrient cycle of a tropical rain forest, unlike that of rich wheat or cornfields, which get most of their nourishment from the soil, depends on the foliage of the vegetation for an estimated 70 percent of its nourishment.

Minerals Recycled

Anne LaBastille, a wildlife ecologist who recently completed a survey of the Amazon basin for the National Audubon Society, noted that deep topsoils never accumulate in tropical forests and that minerals are recycled directly from dead leaves, branches and wood into the living leaves, branches and trunks of the trees.

The warm, humid environment of the forest encourages fungal growths on the forest floor that quickly break down the organic material and pass them into the roots of the trees. As a result, it takes only about six weeks to complete the recycling process in a tropical forest, compared to months or years in temperate zone environments.

This constant and quick resupplying of nutrients to tropical forest trees results in extremely fast and tremendous growth of the timber.

Mr. Prance and Mr. Lovejoy pointed out that, until recently, the apparent fertility of the forest soil had led Brazil, which owns most of the land in the basin, to try to exploit it for economic reasons, since the country has a debt and trade deficiency that amounts to \$41 billion, the largest debt of any country on earth. The Trans-Amazonian Highway was started, felling millions of trees and drastically changing the forest ecology. Attempts were made to establish colonies along its route where rice, other grain crops, and cattle could be raised.

But these colonization and agricultural plans went awry, the scientists noted, because they were ecologically unsound. The poor soil caused rice and grain farming to fail and cattle farming floundered because the relatively infertile soil could not keep the pastures growing. Also, because the lush forest growth had to be bulldozed or slashed and burned and sprayed with chemical defoliants, the crop and plant productivity decreased.

As a result, the two researchers said, the Brazilian government has diminished its interest in the completion of the network of auxiliary and connecting roads that would have joined the Trans-Amazonian Highway, only part of which has been completed.

"There is much more concern about ecology in Brazil than there was five years ago," Mr. Lovejoy said, noting that the newly created Amazon Forest Policy Committee of Brazil has just completed a report on the best way to preserve its remaining area. The report recommends the designation of some 600,000 square miles as national parks and ecological preserves, and about 300,000 square miles as national forests. The report also calls for banning the issuance of any new corporate leases of forest lands and no new timber concessions, Mr. Lovejoy said.

Mr. Prance said, "Brazil has always been portrayed as the rapier of its forest but they're now seeking outside scientific and economic help. The main point is that though they don't know yet what the best way to use the forest — part parks, part unhampered development, part tree-planting, or whatever — they realize they've got to save the forest before it disappears."

Italian Official in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 21 (UPI) — Amintore Fanfani, the president of the Italian Senate, arrived here today for an unofficial 24-hour visit during which he was to meet with Premier Adolfo Suarez and King Juan Carlos I.



AT REGULAR PAPAL AUDIENCE — Pope John Paul II comforts a crippled woman who attended his weekly audience held within St. Peter's Basilica, at the Vatican.

More Tests Needed on Turin Shroud To Determine Age, Scientist Asserts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WP) — A scientist who investigated the Shroud of Turin last year said yesterday that its authenticity will be forever in doubt without further tests to determine its exact age.

"The key test for the shroud is its age," said Robert Dinnegar of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, a leader of the team that investigated the shroud. "While none of us has found anything that disproves the shroud's authenticity, it's all meaningless without an exact age."

He said that the scientific team had found nothing so far to indicate that the shroud is not authentic. But he added that the completed tests will be meaningless unless the Vatican permits another that will fix the age of the shroud by the detection of a radioisotope known as carbon-14. The problem is that this test requires the destruction of a few threads of the shroud.

Mr. Dinnegar said that two dating proposals were sent last July to the archbishop of Turin, who has sent them to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences at the Vatican for consideration. The proposals came from the University of Rochester and from the Brookhaven National Laboratory near Upton, N.Y.

The shroud — a yellowed strip of linen that is 14 feet, 3 inches long and 3 feet, 7 inches wide — is believed to be the shroud that the followers of Jesus wrapped him in after he was crucified. Since 1578, it has been locked in a crypt at the Turin cathedral and has rarely been displayed.

Forty U.S. scientists went to Turin in October of last year for six days of non-destructive tests on the shroud, which bears what appear to be the photograph-like negative image and bloodstains of a bearded man who was badly wounded and crucified. The tests were to determine if the bloodstains and image had been painted on the shroud long after the death of Christ.

X-ray fluorescence tests found no trace of lead or zinc-based paints in the image, and the bloodstains appear to be authentic, Mr. Dinnegar said.

Russia Reports Drop in Oil Output Gains

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT) — The Soviet Union, in its third-quarter economic report, has disclosed a dramatic slowdown in oil production gains this year as the new Siberian oil fields have been increasingly hard-pressed to make up for declines in older fields.

At the same time, there has been stagnation in the mining of coal. Like the United States, the Soviet Union has been pressing — so far without much success — for greater production and use of solid fuels to take up some of the slack in oil supplies.

Of all the fossil fuels, only natural gas has been making impressive advances in the Soviet Union, increasing output at the rate of 1 trillion cubic feet a year as more of the huge northern fields in Siberia are being brought into production. Soviet output this year was expected to be 14 trillion cubic feet against 20 trillion in the United States.

Against the background of these energy developments, a high-level Kremlin conference last month criticized the performance of the oil and coal ministries and called for stringent fuel economies during the long, hard winter.

Principal Export

Oil is the principal export item of the Soviet Union, which has been the world's leading oil producer since 1974. With the slowdown in the gains in annual output, the Russians have been eager to restrain domestic consumption in an effort to maintain earnings from exports needed to buy advanced technology abroad.

Last year, according to estimates by the CIA, the Soviet Union had net exports of 3.1 million barrels a day or the average out of a total production of 11.43 million, leaving about 8.3 million barrels a day for domestic consumption. The United States consumes twice as much oil, with a little more than half of its supplies coming from domestic production and the rest imported.

[In a report released on Monday, Swedish experts said that the Soviet Union's oil reserves were twice as large as estimated in the West (IHT, Nov. 21).

Petrostudies, an independent consulting company that specializes in the Soviet oil and gas industries, said that proved Soviet natural liquid petroleum reserves stood at 150 billion barrels last year, more than four times those of the United States.

"The world's proved oil reserves have been substantially underestimated as a result of the large underestimation of the U.S.S.R. reserves by Western analysts," the report said. "The error is so large that the world's oil reserves must be revised upward by an amount equivalent to the combined proved reserves of the United States, Canada and Mexico."

aling the combined proved reserves of the United States, Canada and Mexico."

The sharp slowdown in Soviet oil production gains and the stagnation of coal output became evident from third-quarter economic performance statistics published in the Soviet press.

The report showed that the na-

tion might end this year with an average daily oil production of 11.7 million barrels, a gain of about 250,000 barrels from last year's estimated level. This would be the smallest annual increase since the mid-1950s. In the 1960s, yearly output gains averaged more than 400,000 barrels a day, and in recent years 500,000 to 600,000 barrels.

Obituaries

Alan Barth, Editorialist, Backed U.S. Rights Cause

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WP) — Alan Barth, 73, an eloquent advocate of civil liberties and an editorial writer for The Washington Post for more than a quarter of a century, died of cancer yesterday at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Washington.

From the time he joined The Post in 1943 until his retirement in 1972, Mr. Barth wrote powerfully in support of the wider definitions of constitutional rights toward which the country was slowly moving.

Sometimes his editorials were sharp and stinging, as were those that challenged the investigations conducted by the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, D-Wis. At other times, they were full of the humor and sense of the absurd that marked his own view of the world.

Although Mr. Barth did not set the policy of The Post's editorial page, he was often its spokesman on critical issues. He was instrumental, soon after he joined the newspaper, in changing its views on racial issues. It was in his eloquent words that The Post, in 1945, denounced the threat of Washington's white bus drivers to strike if the transit company hired black drivers: "To bar men from serving in these jobs because of their race or color is at once to hamper the war program and to subvert the principles for which the war is being waged."

And it was in his words that the paper vigorously defended freedom of speech and freedom of association during the McCarthy era. His unwavering support for the constitutional rights of anyone, including some wrongheaded and even odious characters and causes, occasionally brought him into conflict with others on the newspaper's staff.

Philip Graham, the late publisher of The Post, was furious with a Barth editorial in 1950 that defended the performance of Earl Browder, head of the American Communist Party, before the McCarthy investigating committee. Mr. Browder had refused to identify his associates.

The editorial became the centerpiece of a campaign against The Post, which already had been labeled pro-communist, and Graham thought Mr. Barth had gone too far. He was intent upon firing him until Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter persuaded him not to.

Through it all, Mr. Barth never wavered. He had been hired by Eugene Meyer, Graham's father-in-law and then the newspaper's publisher, who knew of his reputation as a strong liberal.

Mr. Barth's personal views were expressed fully in a series of books, articles and speeches. His first book was "The Loyalty of Free Men." Written at the height of the McCarthy era, it set forth his philosophy. "Congressional abuse and the distortion of the investigating power is threatening to establish in this country a legislative tyranny. Such abuse is threatening to overthrow the American form of government by upsetting its tripartite balance of power and usurping the powers reserved to the people," he wrote.

"Certainly, there are real dangers to be faced. Espionage and sabotage are not imaginary threats to national security. . . . But the antidote is not repression; it is free and unlimited discussion," he wrote.

Mr. Barth also was concerned about the abuse of academic freedom and of police investigative powers. He dealt with those matters in later books, "Government by Investigation" in 1955, "The Price of Liberty" in 1961 and "Heritage of Liberty" in 1965.

Mr. Barth, born in New York City, was a reporter and editorial writer for Texas papers before coming to Washington, where he was a correspondent for the McClure Newspaper Syndicate. He was an editorial assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. from February, 1941 to January, 1942, when he joined the Office of War Information. He was with OWI when he was hired by Meyer.

—JEAN R. HAILEY.

Without individualism, the world would be a poorer place.

It is easy enough to praise the concept of individualism. It has always been a principle we have cherished most highly. For it is from the individualists giving fresh colour, variety and impetus to life that choice itself emerges.

And society as a whole owes a considerable debt to individualists who have contributed to shaping and developing it in fresh ways. For these individuals, creativity, commitment and the will to succeed are taken as something that is quite normal. Something, indeed, which releases the impulse that enriches the lives of all of us in Europe.

And it is people like these that we have sought out to join us at BMW. We did not, of course, invent the concept of driving pleasure. But we found fresh ways to harness the responsive spirit that is its essence.

In doing so, we found a new way for people to express their own sense of individualism. As those who drive our cars know to their advantage.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 21

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices, including symbols, prices, and volume. Includes a sub-section for 'Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.'

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices, including symbols, prices, and volume. Includes a sub-section for 'Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.'

Chicago Futures

Table listing Chicago futures prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table listing U.S. commodity prices for items like live hogs, cattle, and various grains.

New York Futures

Table listing New York futures prices for commodities like sugar, coffee, and cotton.

Commodity Indexes

Table listing various commodity indexes and their corresponding values.

London Metals Market

Table listing London metals market prices for various metals like gold, silver, and copper.

London Commodities

Table listing London commodity prices for various goods like oil, sugar, and cotton.

Cash Prices

Table listing cash prices for various commodities and metals.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

Table listing the new highs and lows for various stocks on Wednesday.

Tokyo Exchange

Table listing Tokyo exchange prices for various commodities and metals.

Paris Commodities

Table listing Paris commodity prices for various goods like oil, sugar, and cotton.

NEW HIGHS - 77

Table listing new high prices for various stocks.

NEW LOWS - 77

Table listing new low prices for various stocks.

NEW HIGHS - 77

Table listing new high prices for various stocks.

NEW LOWS - 77

Table listing new low prices for various stocks.

NEW HIGHS - 77

Table listing new high prices for various stocks.

NEW LOWS - 77

Table listing new low prices for various stocks.

By Eugene T. Maleska



C	L	A	S	P	C	I	A	C	A	N	H
P	O	L	A	R	A	D	I	C	A	N	T
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S	O	S	I		T	A	P	E	N	S	
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O	E	E									

C F			C F		
ALGARVE	18 44	Fair	MADRID	11 51	Fair
AMSTERDAM	7 44	Misty	MIAMI	25 77	Fair
ANKARA	13 55	Cloudy	MILAN	9 46	Misty
ATHENS	18 44	Cloudy	MONTREAL	18 47	Fair
BEIRUT	26 78	Misty	MOSCOW	6 23	Rain
BELGRADE	5 41	Rain	MUNICH	1 23	Snow
BELKIN	4 39	Rain	NEW YORK	12 53	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	4 42	Cloudy	OSLO	3 28	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	6 46	Rain	PARIS	6 46	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	6 42	Rain	PRAGUE	1 25	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16 48	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	18 48	Overcast
COPIENHAGEN	4 37	Overcast	SOBIA	7 44	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	20 48	Fair	STOCKHOLM	3 37	Overcast
DUBLIN	13 25	Cloudy	TEHRAN		
EDINBURGH	11 51	Overcast	TEL AVIV	31 87	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13 25	Overcast	TOKYO	13 55	Rain
FRANKFURT	5 41	Overcast	TUNIS	15 39	Cloudy
GENEVA	5 41	Overcast	VIENNA	4 39	Rain
HELSINKI	13 25	Misty	WASAW	3 28	Rain
HOUSTON	26 78	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	16 46	Fair
ISTANBUL	15 59	rain	ZURICH	3 37	Misty
LAS PALMAS	22 71	Fair			
LONDON	14 57	Fair			
LONDON	0 33	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	18 45	Fair			

Y'seasday's madines U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT, all.

OXFORD, England, Nov. 21 (UPI) — The Yank at Oxford may be an endangered species.

In a move to cut public expenditures, the government has increased fees for students by 33 percent this year and has promised an additional boost of 100 percent in September, 1980.

That will raise the cost of an education at Oxford — and at all of Britain's publicly owned universities and colleges — about \$40,000 a year for humanities and \$10,000 for medical, dentistry and veterinary studies, by far the most expensive in Europe.

There are about 600 Americans a year at Oxford, mostly graduate students, of whom more than 100 are supported by Rhodes, Marshall and Fulbright scholarships. None of these groups has decided how it will respond if the proposed hikes go through, but there are worries that the number of Americans at Oxford will be sharply reduced.

11-22

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REALLY? YES, MA'AM, WE UNDERSTAND.

SHE SAYS WE CAN'T SEE THIS MOVIE UNLESS WE'RE ACCOMPANIED BY AN ADULT...

ASK HER IF THEY HAVE ANY MOVIES WE CAN SEE IF WE'RE ACCOMPANIED BY A DOG.

LOOK! A WISHBONE!

IT DOESN'T SEEM FAIR TO THE TURKEY

I WONDER WHAT HE WOULD HAVE WISHED?

FOR OPENERS, HE'D WISH HE WASN'T A TURKEY!

BOB OKSNER

11-22

I CAN'T FIND YOUR RAINCOAT, OTTO. YOU'LL HAVE TO SHARE MINE

NOOT WALKER

NOW WHAT?

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MY HUSBAND IS OFF AGAIN. POOR YOU - YOU'VE GOT TO PUT YOUR FOOT DOWN.

OH, NO, I DON'T WANT TO DO THAT, MISS JONES.

YOU'RE NOT SCARED OF HIM, SURELY?

I'VE BEARED THAT IF I NAG ENOUGH. THE ONLY REASON I STAY AT HOME IS BECAUSE THERE'S NOTHING BUT BEANS ON YOUR OWN DEAR.

FOR THE CITIZENS OF ROSEBATH, THE MEDIA EVENT IS OVER. BUT THE SCARS LINGER ON. CHUCK'S MEMBER SHELLEY SHAMS SHARES HER TRAUMA AND SHAME.

WELL, I WAS JUST LEAVING THE VIEW HALL WHEN I FIRST SAW HIM. I TRIED TO FLEE, BUT THERE WERE TOO MANY OF THEM. A BIG ONE, WITH A MICROPHONE, CORNERED ME...

I TRIED TO RESIST, I TRIED TO TELL HIM IT WAS JUST A STRAW POLL, THAT IT DIDN'T MEAN ANYTHING, BUT HE-HE...

HE INTERVIEWED ME! REPEAT-EDLY!

WHO, HIS SHAMEST WHO DID THIS TO YOU? WAS IT ROGER MOOD?

BEEZ

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GRAWE

RABIN

CHEPSY



OFTROG

Here's a dime for you, my good man

And he's supposed to be so smart

WHAT THE MISER WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the aptest answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A MAN OF  
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: OCCUR AGLOW EITHER JUGGLE
Answer: What he said when he picked up the hot line—"OUCH"

ON THE EDGE OF THE CLIFF
By V.S. Pritchett. Random House. 179 pp. \$8.95.
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

AS I perceive him from his books, V.S. Pritchett must be one of the most pleasant men in the world. The photograph on the dust jacket of "On the Edge of the Cliff" shows a face with more humanity in it than a dozen thick novels. Why, he is even wearing a splendid tie.

His biographies of Balzac and Turgenev are good, and so are his memoirs. I enjoyed his travel books and his literary criticism. Altogether, there is enormous satisfaction in contemplating Pritchett, who, at 79, is still triumphantly alive and working.

I only wish I could like his short stories, which have become his chief claim to fame. After reading them, I feel sad and somehow disappointed in myself. They, too, are generally pleasant in their way, and haphazardly piled with humanity.

Should stories be so pleasant? I ask myself in the same way one is forced to write about Pritchett. Is John Updike pleasant? Or John Updike? Bernard Malamud? Was Faulkner pleasant in his stories?

Perhaps the word should be disarming. Pritchett's stories are disarming. But again one asks: Should a story disarm? Shouldn't it rather arm us with whatever it is we need to know in the interests of our vulnerability?

force, under less favorable conditions?

If there is pathos in the stories Pritchett seems almost preoccupied to it. When the pressure breaks one of his rules and he wants the girl to see him naked, I feel we were on the threshold of something, but then the author's imagination turns to an old woman of 40, a former student of the professor, who is a young lover.

After some unproductive dealing about, the woman says to the professor that they must know young lovers apart, that if they do not know them, they will be irresistibly attracted.

This is too simple. The heart of a story is the complexity, the contradiction or threat. There must be enough dimension here to make the reader ask:

"A Family Man" is about a married husband who elopes with a young mistress. As the story goes on, the husband's wife and his wife visits his mistress and discovers her. The husband has described his wife as beautiful, but she is not, and this suddenly values him, as well as the affair with his mistress's eyes. Up to her development is reasonably pleasing.

But then it turns out that the husband is having an affair with a

He fiddles while literature burns, and one wants to say, "Good for him" — but is it good for you? What is one to do with this improvised benignity, this sunny mellowness that only occasionally rises into art?

If one gave Pritchett the benefit of the doubt, if one assumed that his untidy stories cohered in some round-about way, what then? Even if they worked, they would not be enough.

"On the Edge of the Cliff," the title story and probably the author's favorite, is about a "seventyish" professor and his 25-year-old mistress. "When young girls turned into women," Pritchett writes about the professor, "They lost his interest: He had always lived for reverie."

Well, one grants reluctantly, there are possibilities for pathos here. But there are difficulties, too. What's the matter with the professor that women lose his interest? What kind of reveries does he live for? Haven't we met this man be-

fore, as his assistant, who as his assistant, not only to discover that he prefers keeping his books on the shelf as needed, appears to be something to be feared.

Frank Kerzende calls him "the finest English writer since Irving Howe says. 'I'd give writers a better sentence, not sure about it, his sentences could quote a few—but he really is, as these gentlemen say. So, long live V.S. Pritchett!'"

—

Anatole Broyard is on the *The New York Times*.

By Charles Portis. Knopf. 245 pp. \$8.95.

By Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

By Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S been more than 10 years since J. Charles Fortis published his last novel, "True Grit," which followed only a year after his two first one, "Norwood." But despite this unaccountable lapse of manifest creativity — this intrusion of what one of Fortis' characters would doubtless solemnize as his "Silent Years" — his fictional world does not at first appear to have changed very much in the interval. If Norwood hit the road again, it would be with the same old Marine buddy in New York, and Matty Ross, bird Rooster Cogburn

Then it dawned on me that hadn't been away visiting 24 rooms during the past decade, the rest of us, he'd been eating the social chaos of the and '70s. So if one sensed inwood" and "True Grit" that: was returning to the homespa of his Arkansas roots i stint as London correspondent New York Herald Tribune then in the Do. One of s one discovers that even if you home again, home doesn't s same.

This may seem a little heavy on a book as light as "The Dog of the South." Still, the society of the '60s does raise its head and lives of Fortis' characters. If Dupree hadn't gone into pot writing abusive and threatening letters to the president, signed "The Dog-Faced Boy" and "Fucking Punk," he would never have been in a position to jump bail his arrest and take off with Norma. And if the '60s hadn't have there would never have been collection of drifters, dreamers, dopers who combine to form Raymond's purpose once he gets British Honduras.

In the end, Raymond does Norma back (though not his I, no), but after a while she gets less and takes off for Memphis, Tenn., where she gets a job at a small, seamy, but respectable Raymond concludes, "a few miles to Memphis but I didn't after her again." That may be like mild resignation, but when he considers the joy of his earlier love, he has to see it in a stark light with have to consider that the first time he had sex with her, she had come straight from his Silent Year's Bitter Period.

Christopher Lehmann-Blum of the staff of The New York Times

By Alan True

ON the diagramed deal, South's rebid of two no-trump was slightly unorthodox, but entirely reasonable. He expected West to lead a major suit, but unfortunately for him the diamond deuce appeared on the table.

In the traditional style, the lead would be the fourth-best three spot, but East-West favored "attitude leads": A low card implies some strength in the suit and a desire to have it continued, while a high spot-card carries the converse message.

East won the first trick with the queen and noted the appearance of the ten. He felt sure about the diamond situation, for his partner would hardly have attacked dummy's suit with a four-card holding.

The obvious play was to continue with the diamond king, but he could not be confident that his partner would shift to a heart when he won the third round with the ace. He therefore hit upon an imaginative alternative by returning the four.

West cooperated by playing the eight and it was all over when dum-

West led the diamond two

Baylor Most Valuable, Singleton Far Behind

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (UPI) — Don Baylor, the power behind California's first divisional championship, became yesterday the first American League's most valuable player.

Baylor, a 30-year-old outfielder, led 20 of a possible 28 first-place votes from a special Baseball Writers' Association of America ballot. Baylor was the only pitcher to finish in the top 10.

Even in a California lineup that was third in the league in hitting with a .281 average and first in runs scored with 866, Baylor was probably the most intimidating batsman in the league.

He led the league with 139 runs batted in and was fourth in homers with 36. Baylor, now touring Japan with a group of major-league all-stars, had 186 hits, scored 120 runs, and batted .296 with a slugging percentage of .530.

Another Oriole Product

He was developed in the Baltimore organization but was traded to the Yankees in 1976. Baylor was the first Oriole to win the Cy Young award, as he is honored as the league's outstanding pitcher.

Red Smith

Remembering Bumby Davis

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT) — Many people are remembering the death of a man who was a great fighter and a great person. Bumby Davis, a 35-year-old man, died of a heart attack on Nov. 19, 1979. He was a professional boxer and a member of the Black Panther Party. He was known for his fighting spirit and his love of life.

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Don Baylor

second to Fred Lynn of the Boston Red Sox in batting with a .329 that included a career-high 23 home runs and 107 RBI.

Lynn, who hit .333 with 39 home runs and 122 RBI, finished fourth, followed by teammate Jim Rice, Flanagan, outfielder, Gorman Thomas of Milwaukee, second baseman Bobby Grich of California, catcher Darrell Porter of Kansas City and third baseman Buddy Bell of Texas.

Rice won the award last year. In the National League, the award for most valuable player this season was shared by Willie Stargell and Keith Hernandez.

Dutch Advance

In Soccer, 3-2

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (UPI) — The Netherlands rallied from a two-goal deficit in soccer today to edge East Germany, 3-2, and gain the European Championship in Italy next June.

A capacity crowd of 100,000 in East Leipzig watched the match, in which East Germany needed a victory to make the finals while the Netherlands required just a point.

East Germany took a 2-0 lead within 32 minutes on goals by Schnupps and Streich. But Tjense scored for the Dutch just before halftime, and Kist and Van de Kerkhof added goals in the second half.

The Netherlands finished its eight-match schedule with 13 points, with Poland second with 12, a point ahead of East Germany.

In other matches, Turkey defeated Wales, 1-0, today in Izmir on a goal in the 79th minute by left half Erhan and Northern Ireland edged Ireland, 1-0, in Belfast, enabling England to advance to the matches in Italy.

England, whose game in Loidon against Bulgaria was postponed to tonight until tomorrow because of fog at Wembley Stadium, has 11 points with two games to play. Northern Ireland moved into second place with 9 points with all games completed. Ireland has 7 points with one game to play.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	12	4	.750	0
Philadelphia	12	4	.750	0
Washington	8	7	.533	3 1/2
New York	9	10	.476	4 1/2
New Jersey	7	11	.386	6

Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB	
Atlanta	11	7	.610	0
San Antonio	11	9	.550	2
New York	10	11	.476	3
Indiana	8	12	.400	5
Cleveland	7	13	.350	6
Detroit	5	12	.294	8 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	8	8	.500	0
Kansas City	7	11	.386	1 1/2
Denver	7	14	.333	2 1/2
Chicago	5	16	.238	4 1/2
Portland	2	17	.105	11 1/2

Pacific Division

W	L	Pct.	GB	
Los Angeles	14	4	.778	0
Seattle	12	7	.632	2 1/2
Golden State	9	10	.476	5 1/2
San Diego	9	12	.429	6 1/2

Transfers

BASKETBALL

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Placed John Williams, offensive lineman, on the injured reserve list. Signed Bill Bates, guard.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Named Grady Alderson director of planning and development.

FOOTBALL

ILLINOIS—Fired Gerv Mottler, head football coach.

Leading the Club

He usually centers the Wings' leading line with Dan LaBrazzini and Dale McCourt, though coach Bobby Kromm has juggled his lines a lot this season. The trio is one, two, three in scoring on the club, with Nedomansky showing the way.

"Hockey is hockey," says Nedomansky, "here or at home. Back home we used a more scientific approach. We always tried to make plays. Here, you shoot the puck in most of the time and then go chase it."

"But the pressure is the same. At home, the pressure was on you to beat Russia. Here, the pressure is on you to do well and get into the playoffs. But I love the game and the pressure. I wish I had started earlier."

So do the Wings, who will provide a place in their organization for Nedomansky when he does retire.

Resolute Blackjack

By Tom S. A.

WIESBADEN RESTAURANT BAR

Bill Russell: What He Does, What He Is

By Scott Ostler

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21 — Arriving for lunch was a former National Basketball Association superstar, coach, general manager and television color man, all rolled into one 6-9 package. It seemed like a good opportunity to gather some comments regarding the state of the basketball art, among other topics.

"I can't talk about the NBA," Bill Russell said pleasantly. "Why not?"

"I don't know anything about it," he said.

Puzzled expression on interviewer's face.

"I don't watch," Russell said, "so I can't give an opinion."

"Why don't you watch?"

"It's usually on when I'm playing golf."

Or Even If He Didn't

Fair enough. Just because a man once played basketball doesn't mean he must forever dwell in that sweaty world.

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Bill Russell

Sometimes his opinions are correct. A few years ago he was writing a sports question-and-answer column. One reader's question was extremely long and convoluted, addressing itself to the issue of whether a basketball team might be more effective if the players' wives were allowed to travel with the team.

Russell's answer: "No."

In the interview, his opinions were usually more than one word long, but not always. Russell may be on a book promotion tour, but his style is the soft sell.

Asked about the book, he said, "I decided to write a book, so I sat down and started writing."

How well do you expect it to do?

"I expect it to be a best seller. It's a good book."

He smiled a lot and laughed his famous laugh ("If a giraffe could laugh, it would sound like me," Russell wrote in his book). Asked

if there were any topics he felt like emphasizing, he said: "No. I'm just interested in life itself, and in general."

The lunch wasn't a total loss. The halibut was tasty, and the interviewer, giving up on probing Russell's life, fell back on some basketball questions. And Russell, despite earlier reluctance, did talk basketball.

Q. Why do some fans seem to be deserting the NBA?

A. Probably because the games are kind of dull. It's a different game now. I felt when I played it was a player's medium. Now it's a coach's medium.

Q. What do you mean?

A. How many genuine stars are there?

Q. Four or five?

A. If that. Players now all fit into a mold. There's a certain sameness, a lot of faceless people.

Q. What about players like Julius Erving, Pete Maravich, Lloyd Free, Bill Walton? They're not faceless.

A. How many of them have won a lot?

Q. None.

A. A star, to me, is someone with an enormous amount of talent and who can turn that talent into victories. (In the 13 seasons Russell played, the Celtics won 11 NBA titles.)

Q. What would have happened if you had been drafted by a club other than the Celtics?

A. We would have been winners. I know how to win. I'm just happy I got with the guys in Boston. But I'd have been a winner wherever I went. Maybe not as much of a winner, but a winner.

Q. What did you think of the compensation ruling on Bill Walton (San Diego signed Walton and had to send Portland three key players and cash)?

A. That had nothing to do with basketball. That was labor vs. management. San Diego was

penalized for making a smart move, and Portland was rewarded for making a situation where the best player on the team didn't want to play there anymore.

Q. What do you think of Walton?

A. He's excellent. You have to take into consideration he hasn't played. Being able to play on a regular basis is a talent, also. They talk about Pete Rose, they say he has made up for his lack of talent with hustle. To me, hustle is a talent, too. To endure for 75, 80 games is a talent. Durability is part of what makes a great athlete.

Q. Like him (Walton) better as a person than as a ballplayer, anyway, I think he's a fine, fine human being. There's no doubt in my mind about that.

Q. What about Kareem Abdul-Jabbar?

A. What about him?

Q. Well, he was criticized last year for what some people considered to be lackadaisical play.

A. That's probably bad. People in sports have a certain way they see things. Look at it. Sometimes it's just possible to make things look smooth when you're doing them. Anybody who said he was talking didn't know what they were talking about.

Q. How can you say that if you never watch games?

A. If you just put in the minutes, you can't be looking. How many minutes did he play?

Q. About 39 a game. How many did you play?

A. When I was younger I played about 46 minutes [out of 48]. I was different than other players. I knew how to rest on the court.

Q. How?

A. You just have to understand the game and the psychology of the people playing the game, including your own teammates. If you understand what you don't have to do anything.

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Oilers Play Cowboys for Bragging Rights in Texas

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT) — Houston against Dallas tomorrow in Texas Stadium is the most important game on the National Football League schedule over the long weekend. The Oilers-Cowboy match will be the second part of the Thanksgiving Day doubleheader, following the Chicago-at-Detroit contest.

Ken Burrough rather than Earl Campbell is likely to be the key performer for the Oilers (9-3) against the Cowboys (8-4). Burrough, one of the quickest players in the NFL, is Houston's best receiver. He could have a big day against a Cowboy defense that gave up 487 passing

yards and 5 touchdowns in the last two games, losses to the Eagles and the Redskins.

Dan Pastorini, recovered from an eyeblow scratch, will throw the passes for the Oilers, and Campbell, whom the Cowboys know all about from two preseason games, will keep the Dallas defense honest.

While the Cowboys were losing three of their last four games the Oilers were winning four straight. Such momentum is vital late in the season, according to no less an authority than the Dallas coach, Tom Landry. The Cowboys nevertheless are the favorites, by 3 points.

The effect on the Cowboys of the sudden dismissal of Thomas Henderson, the star linebacker, is unknown. But the replacement, Mike Hayman, is a competent four-year professional.

In the other game, Chicago (7-5) — which beat Detroit (1-11) by 35-7 on Nov. 4 — has won four straight, while the Lions have lost eight in a row. With Mike Phipps as the starting quarterback, the Chicago record is 6-0.

Walter Payton will play despite a sore shoulder. The Detroit offense gained only 167 yards, low for the season, in its last game. No Lions' team in 46 NFL seasons has lost 12 games. The betting line is Chicago by 4 points.

Why Henderson Left

DALLAS, Nov. 21 (UPI) — Lan-

dry, citing a series of incidents that culminated in Washington last Sunday, decided to ask waivers on Henderson but the linebacker chose to announce his retirement from football.

The exact cause of the move, however, remained somewhat vague. But it appeared that an incident along the sidelines during Dallas' 34-20 loss to Washington last Sunday played a part.

While his teammates were being beaten on the field, Henderson smiled and mugged in front of a sideline television camera, pointing to a Dallas bandana hanging from his waist and lifting a finger into the air to signify that Dallas was still "No. 1."

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

The Priscilla Pitch
And Merci Donnant

WASHINGTON — One of our most important holidays is Thanksgiving Day, known in France as *le Jour de Merci Donnant*. The *Le Jour de Merci Donnant* was started by a group of Pilgrims (Pelerins) who fled from *l'Angleterre* before the McCarran Act to found a colony in the New World (*le Nouveau Monde*), where they could shoot Indians (*les Peaux-Rouges*) and eat turkey (*dinde*) to their hearts' content.



Buchwald

They landed at a place called Plymouth (now a famous *ville américaine*) in a wooden sailing ship called the Mayflower, or *Flour de Mai*, in 1620. But while the Pelerins were killing the *dindes*, the *Peaux-Rouges* were killing the Pelerins, and there were several hard winters ahead for both of them. The only time the *Peaux-Rouges* helped the Pelerins was when they taught them to grow corn (*maïs*). The reason they did this was because they liked corn with their Pelerins.

In 1623, after another harsh year, the Pelerins' crops were so good that they decided to have a celebration and give thanks because more *maïs* was raised by the Pelerins than Pelerins were killed by *Peaux-Rouges*.

Every year on *le Jour de Merci Donnant*, parents tell their children an amusing story about the first celebration.

A concerns a brave *capitaine* named Miles Standish (known in France as *Kilometres Debutish*) and a young, shy lieutenant named Jean Aiden. Both of them were in love with a flower of Plymouth, named Priscilla Mullens (no trans-

lation). The *vieux capitaine* said to the *jeune lieutenant*: "Go to the damsel Priscilla (*Allez vite chez Priscilla*), the loveliest maiden of Plymouth (*la plus jolie demoiselle de Plymouth*). Say that a hunt out of action (*un vieux Fan-fan la Tulipe*), offers his hand and his heart, the hand and heart of a soldier. Not in these words, you know, but in short, is my meaning."

"I am a maker of war (*je suis un fabricant de la guerre*) and not a maker of phrases. You, bred as a scholar (*vous, qui êtes pain comme un étudiant*), can say it in elegant language, such as you read in your books of the pleadings and writings of lovers, such as you think best adapted to win the heart of the maiden."

Although Jean was fit to be tied (*convenable à être emporté*), friendship prevailed over love and he went to his duty. But instead of using elegant language, he blurted out his mission. Priscilla was mired with amazement and sorrow (*rendue muette par l'émotion et la tristesse*).

At length she exclaimed, interrupting the ominous silence: "If the great captain of Plymouth is so very eager to wed me, why does he not come himself and take the trouble to woo me? (*Où est-il, le vieux Kilomètres? Pourquoi ne vient-il pas auprès de moi pour tenter sa chance?*)"

Jean said that *Kilometres Debutish* was very busy and didn't have time for those things. He staggered on, telling what a wonderful husband *Kilometres* would make. Finally, Priscilla arched her eyebrows and said in a tremulous voice: "Why don't you speak for yourself, Jean?" (*Chacun a son goût.*)

And so, on the fourth Thursday in November, American families sit down at large tables brimming with tasty dishes, and for the only time during the year eat better than the French do.

No one can deny that *le Jour de Merci Donnant* is a *grande fête*, and no matter how well fed American families are, they never forget to give thanks to *Kilometres Debutish*, who made this great day possible.

A Pill to Overcome Stage Fright?

By Dava Sobel

NEW YORK (NYT) — Vladimir Horowitz is said to suffer terribly from it, Arthur Rubinstein calls it "the price I have to pay for my wonderful life," and Pablo Casals described it in his autobiography.

Most people know stage fright even if they don't play an instrument, sing or act. The same symptoms — racing pulse, trembling, sweating, dryness of the mouth, nausea, memory loss — are well known to students before exams, job applicants before interviews, and after-dinner speakers before dessert.

More than a nuisance, stage fright often includes heart rates of up to 200 beats a minute — almost triple the normal pace and much higher than the pounding of a runner's heart during a race (about 160 beats per minute).

Although they don't like to talk about it, many musicians control their stage fright with alcohol and the tranquilizers Valium, Librium and Miltivan, according to Dr. Charles Brantigan of the University of Colorado Medical Center. But all of these drugs carry dangers with overuse, and any one of them could sabotage a performance by sedating the player or bedeviling his memory. (It is a rare concert musician who relies on sheer music.)

Brantigan, a cardiovascular surgeon who plays the tuba with the

Brass Consort of Denver, proposes another remedy. He says that propranolol, one of the most commonly used medications for cardiac illness, works to control stage fright. He bases his assertion on an experiment he and two others performed at the University of Nebraska, Omaha, with eight keyboard students and teachers.

The subjects gave performances on two days, with and without propranolol, while their hearts were monitored. The results, reported recently in the *Rocky Mountain Medical Journal*, included "a dramatic decrease in both maximum heart rate achieved by the group and in the average heart rate during the performance."

No musician's technical performance was adversely affected by the drug, according to teachers in the audience. On the contrary, performers and teachers noted that propranolol brought improvements in accuracy, memory, rhythm and tempo. Similar findings had been reported in *The Lancet* in 1977 by London physicians who tested 24 string players on a related drug.

Hyperactivity

Why did this happen? Brantigan says that stage fright is physiologically identical to the "fight or flight" reaction to threats: Adrenalin is released into the bloodstream, where it travels to so-called beta receptor sites all over the body, initiating sweat, palpitations, tremors and other symptoms. "The sudden hyperactivity may have been useful for our ancestors in facing saber-toothed tigers," he notes, "but it interferes severely with musical performance."

Propranolol belongs to a class of compounds called beta blockers that combine with the beta receptors, blocking the body's own adrenalin from doing so, and thereby stopping the physical symptoms. In heart disease, beta blockers control the pain of angina pectoris by decreasing the force of heart contractions, and thereby reducing the amount of oxygen

Arthur Rubinstein calls stage fright "the price I have to pay for my wonderful life."



Gronchella

the heart requires, he added. They are also used to control high blood pressure, although their action in this regard is poorly understood. Propranolol is one of two beta blockers currently available in the United States; many more are used in Europe.

Brantigan warned that any beta blocker could be lethal for a person with asthma or undiagnosed heart disease. At present, the drugs are available by prescription only, and their use in stage fright is so new as to be relatively unknown.

"I think it's probably a good idea," said Dr. Stephen Epstein, chief of cardiology at the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, when asked to comment on the use of propranolol for stage fright. "Doctors who prescribe this drug know that it will stop nervous symptoms, but they also know that it can produce fatigue and depression in some individuals, nightmares in a few cases, and delusions in rare instances."

According to Dr. Don Bennett of the American Medical Association's department of drugs, propranolol is receiving serious research attention in treating anxiety. "There's not quite enough in the literature for the practicing physician to go on," he said. "The Food and Drug Administration hasn't yet approved this sub-

stance for anything but cardiac ailments."

Neil Joseph, an ophthalmologist at the University of Nebraska in the study, said he became interested in propranolol for help in his own performances — of eye surgery. He takes it about once a month for practicing new techniques in microsurgery on rabbits.

Thomas Brantigan, brother of Charles Brantigan and third collaborator in the experiment, is a doctor of music, long interested in stage fright and how to avoid it. Before learning about propranolol, he investigated self-hypnosis, which, though effective, took six weeks to teach to students.

Conditioning

"Music students are classically conditioned to be scared to death," he said. "From the very start, the performance major is required, often with negative feedback and inadequate preparation, to perform music beyond his ability for over-critical audiences. There is no better way to teach the stage fright response."

Although the investigators recommend propranolol as therapy for an occupational hazard, their report concludes: "Beta blockade should find its best use as an adjunct to conservatory training rather than as a performance

PEOPLE: Now Reported in West

The memoirs of the late Soviet composer Aram Khachaturian, apparently have been smuggled out of the Soviet Union, the Austrian newspaper *Die Presse* has reported. With the Russians trying to discredit the published memoirs of composer Dmitri Shostakovich, the West "will probably soon get a new best-seller from Moscow," the newspaper said. *Die Presse* said it did not know who will publish the Khachaturian memoirs in the West. The newspaper said few surprises can be expected from Khachaturian because the late composer was believed to have come to an arrangement with Soviet authorities. In contrast, Shostakovich's memoirs provided a shocking account of the situation of Soviet artists under the Communist regime. Soviet officials and Shostakovich's son Maxim claim the memoirs are falsifications.

ter a serious bout with pneumonia, the cigar-chomping 20th Century-Fox star, now 77, Dunne has produced movies such as *Grapes of Wrath*, *"Viva Zapata!"* and *"All About Eve,"* he was held in awe in the movie industry. It was Dunne who credited with the quip: "Don't say yes until I'm talking." He entered the

Ex-Beatle Paul McCartney going back to school: Acclaimed British rocker will perform week with his old group, The Liverpool Institute, who was educated together with mer Beatle colleague, George Harrison. Nearly a thousand will get to see the concert, which was arranged at the last minute to precede two other Liverpool events that McCartney and his band are scheduled to give.

Britain's Queen Elizabeth II and her husband Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, celebrated their 32nd wedding anniversary. The queen, then a 21-year-old princess, wed the tall naval officer in Westminster Abbey on Nov. 20, 1947. She ascended the throne on the death of her father, King George VI, on Feb. 6, 1952. Danish Queen Margretha will be hospitalized for eight days from Nov. 27, while surgeons operate on a blockage in her fallopian tubes, a palace spokesman said. While the queen, who is 39, is in Copenhagen State Hospital, her duties will be taken over by Queen Ingrid, the queen mother.

Alexander Godunov, the former Bolshoi Ballet star who defected in August, was released from his contract with the American Ballet Theatre at his own request because he felt he had become an issue in the company's labor dispute with its dancers. Godunov said in a statement that his decision had been prompted by remarks questioning his value to the company and speculation on the fee he was to receive for his first year, widely rumored to be \$150,000, a figure that he and the ABT have denied. One issue in the deadlock is the dancers' feeling that high fees for superstars are subsidized by their own low salaries, particularly those of the corps de ballet.

One of Hollywood's old-time tycoons, Darryl F. Zanuck, was reported in satisfactory condition at a hospital in Palm Springs, Calif., after

lo White Plains, N.Y., a grand jury cleared the Rolling Stones guitarist, Keith Richards, of any involvement in the slaying of a 17-year-old youth in the city's South Salem, N.Y., last July. But the grand jury did find Richards, 37, charged with criminal possession of a weapon, a misdemeanor. He was set for his trial. On July 10, Richards was called to Richard Road estate by Tallentire, then Scott's lawyer, to find out what he had to say about the slaying. Richards, who had been in the house when the slaying occurred, said he had no memory of the slaying and did not find Richards slumped in bed.

Walter Annenberg, publisher of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and former U.S. ambassador to Britain, has offered \$150 million to finance a "university of the air," the *Philadelphia Inquirer* reported. The paper said the contribution ranked Annenberg second only to Ford Foundation as a public service donor.

—SAMUEL JO

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